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THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the Murder of Philip Barton Key.

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings.

Secret Interviews at Mr. Sickles' House.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Testimony of Emanuel B. Hart, John Thompson, G. W. Emerson and George B. Wooldridge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The audience in the Court-room to-day was somewhat smaller than heretofore. The principal witness called was JOHN THOMPSON, employed by SICKLES as a coachman, who testified to KEY's visits to Mrs. SICKLES at night, during Mr. SICKLES' absences from Washington; to their repeated meetings at the Congressional Burying ground, and their remaining there for an hour at a time, out of the sight of witness; to the fact that KEY and Mrs. SICKLES were one night in the study in Mr. SICKLES' house until 4 o'clock; and to their locking the doors leading from that room, and to other circumstances which led him to infer that they were engaged in guilty intercourse.

Mr. WOOLDRIDGE was recalled, and proved the reception of the anonymous letter; and Mr. BRADY offered to read it in evidence; not as proof of its contents, but as a communication made to Mr. SICKLES.

The Court thought it was evidence for the purpose offered.

The defence also offered to prove, by the evidence of Mr. WOOLDRIDGE, the declaration made by SICKLES on seeing KEY wave his handkerchief, immediately prior to SICKLES' leaving the house for the scene of the rencontre, in which KEY was slain. The prosecution objected, but did not argue the point.

Mr. MAGRUDER was prepared with a long speech in support of the offer, and prefaced it by referring to the course of the prosecution hitherto, as being more in keeping with the sanguinary code supposed to be enforced in the regions of Pluto by some Minos or Rhadamanthus. The Court interrupted him, and suggested the propriety of his confining himself to the legal topic. The Counsel proceeded accordingly to the discussion of the points of law involved; though the previous rulings of the Judge were such as to preclude the necessity of a labored argument.

The Court admitted in evidence the declaration of Mr. SICKLES before his meeting with KEY; not as part of the *res gestæ*, but as tending to prove his unsoundness of mind.

GEO. B. WOOLDRIDGE was recalled to the stand, and subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, which had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The defence will conclude their testimony to-morrow.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

Judge CRAWFORD took his seat on the Bench at 10:30 o'clock, and after an interval of several minutes passed in complete silence, Mr. SICKLES came in accompanied by the jailor and officers, and his faithful inseparable companion, the Rev. Mr. Haley, a Unitarian Minister, who has been by his side during the whole trial. Mr. HALEY is quite indignant at the liberty taken with him by the District Attorney, in describing him as a "clerical supe," to keep the theological part of the house in order; it was he who furnished the Scriptural part of the argument, hence the application; Mr. OULD sought an opportunity for explaining, but Mr. HALEY declined. Emanuel B HART and Thomas J. Browne, of New-York, are unremitting in their attentions to Mr. SICKLES. Dr. MORENEAD is equally attentive to Mr. SICKLES, Senior. Mr. BAGIOLI has not been in Court for the past week. Chevalier WYCKOFF evinces active sympathies with the defence.

The same faces have been seen in the Court day after day, and the room is always filled to its greatest capacity.

The Judge's decision yesterday admitting the evidence of the adultery took all by surprise. This decision hardly covers the admission of rebutting evidence. The defence will be through with its proof to-morrow, and the trial will probably be over this day week. Two counsel will sum up on each side. There is no charge from the Judge in this District.

James Magin, police officer, recalled—Produced a pair of gentleman's gloves and a common comb; did not preserve the cigarettes.

TESTIMONY OF EMANUEL B. HART.

Emanuel B. Hart, examined by Mr. Brady—I reside in the City of New-York; am Surveyor of the port of New-York; have known Mr. Sickles twelve years; have seen the witnesses that were examined yesterday, Mrs. Brown, Mr., Mrs and Miss Seeley; saw them at Mr. Sickles'; Mr. Ratcliffe suggested that some persons would come that day to identify Mrs. Sickles and requested me to admit them; they came and I admitted them, and they saw Mrs. Sickles in my presence.

To the Judge—Mrs. Brown came on Monday or Tuesday, and the others some four or five days afterwards.

To Mr. Ould—I was staying at the house at that time at the request of Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Sickles, by permission of the Court, retired in company with the jailer.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN THOMPSON.

John Thompson [an intelligent-looking young man, speaking with a broad Scotch accent] was examined by Mr. Brady. I reside in New-York; I was at one time coachman for Mr. Sickles; I went to him on the 16th of November, 1857; I left him on the 4th of February, 1859; I was acquainted with Mr. Key by seeing him and driving him; Mrs. Sickles went from the house in the carriage alone; she went out mostly from twelve to one, and remained out till four or five, and sometimes six P. M.; the dinner hour was usually five or half-past five; Mr. Sickles went away before twelve, and usually came back from four to five; Mr. Key always joined Mrs. Sickles in the street; could hardly mention a day that he did not meet us; he met us at the President's, Mr. Douglas', Mr. Gwin's and Mr. Slidell's; sometimes he would come into the carriage and tell me to drive through back streets; when he would meet us, he would always salute Mrs. Sickles, and say "Good morning, Madam;" sometimes he would remain on horseback, and sometimes dismount; he never got into the carriage at Mr. Sickles' door, and always out once got out before we got back to the house; he always got out at the corner of the avenue and Fifteenth-street, at the Club house; I knew him only once to come home with Mrs. Sickles; that was in April or May of last year; he went into the house and when he came out I could not say. I have known Mr. Key to come to the house while Mr. Sickles was absent in New-York; he always came at dusk; I knew him to be there every night almost; sometimes I knew him to remain until late at night; at other times I did not know how long he would remain; he and Mrs. Sickles always remained in the study; the door was shut while they were there; there was a sofa in that room with its foot right at the door; have known him to be there one night while Mr. Sickles was absent till one o'clock in the morning; he was always there when I went to bed at ten or eleven o'clock. I do not know how long he remained on these occasions; there was no person in the room but Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key; if there was any other gentleman in the house it is likely I would know it; the night he was there at one o'clock they were in the study; he came there at seven o'clock; there was no other visit or between these hours; I think that was May, 1858.

Q.—Did anything particular occur to which your attention was called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Brady—Relate it to the Jury.

Witness—I was going to bed about one o'clock; I went to the head of the hall stairs and met the seamstress; I stood and talked a little while with her, knowing that Mr. Key was in the room; we thought the bell had rung, and Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles came to the hall door and looked out; there was nobody there; they shut the hall door and locked it again; they went into the study, and I heard them locking the study door, and the door that leads into the parlor; there are two doors in the study; heard them locking both of these. [The witness made some further statements as to what he heard, which are not proper for publication.] I had been out that night and came in at twelve o'clock; I knew they were there, and it was the conversation amoog us all that—

District-Attorney—Never mind that.

Witness—I have seen Mr Key come around the square and pass the house while Mr Sickles was in the house; perhaps an hour after he would come up, when Mr. Sickles had gone out, and then he would come in; he never came in the house while Mr. Sickles was in the house except on reception days; he always rang the bell when he came to the door; the last time I saw him was at Taylor & Maury's bookstore, Pennsylvania avenue; they have visited the Congressional Cemetery two or three times, and two or three times the burying-ground at Georgetown; these visits would be made between one and three o'clock; he would meet us somewhere in the street; they would walk down the grounds out of my sight and be away an hour or an hour and a half; then they would come back and drive away; sometimes he would ride and tie his horse; another time I drove her to the gate.

Q.—Then when they came out again what would they do? A.—They both got into the carriage: there was only one time that Mr. Key rode with Mrs. Sickles in the carriage to the Congressional burying-ground; another time he rode out on his horse, tied the horse to the railing, helped Mrs. Sickles out of the carriage, and walked down the burying-ground; they staid an hour; another time I brought Mrs. Sickles in the carriage alone, and when I got there I saw Mr. Key's horse there; a colored man came up and handed her a letter; she took the letter and walked down the grave-yard; Mr. Key came afterwards in a carriage, and told his colored man to take the carriage home; he then followed her down the burying-ground, and they were there for about an hour; Mr. Key, on coming back, went off on his horse across the country, and I drove Mrs. Sickles home.

To the District-Attorney—Every time Mrs. Sickles rode out Mr. Key met her; there might be some days he did not meet us, but very few; we drove out nearly every day; we left Washington last year the 1st July; the first time I saw him was in April, 1858; from that time to the 1st of July, never a week passed without my seeing him; the first time I saw him was on horseback with two or three gentlemen, and I was driving Mrs. Sickles; he visited the house next day and visited it daily after that time, but not when Mr. Sickles was present; he visited the house some day every week; when Mr. Sickles was at home he visited on reception days, but otherwise I never knew him to visit while Mr. Sickles was at home; he usually visited in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock; these visits would be the first time I would see him that day; I always drove out about twelve or one o'clock and he always met us; the days that he did not meet us he would visit the house; Mr. Sickles always went away about twelve o'clock, and I came back with the carriage shortly afterwards; the witness then repeated the evidence about the occasion when he saw Mr. Key at the house at one o'clock at night.

Q.—What conversation had you with Bridget? A.—Oh, no conversation—only a little joke. [Laughter.]

Q.—Where were you standing? A.—I stood with my shoulder up to the head of the hall stairs.

Q.—And you engaged in conversation with Bridget? A.—Oh, no conversation, particularly.

Q.—What happened after that? A.—Well, I was only talking to her as one servant talks to another.

Q.—What was that conversation about? A.—Well, I cannot exactly say; something about myself I guess. [Laughter.]

Q.—You do not know the nature of the conversation? A.—No, Sir, but I think I went on after that to talk about the people sitting down stairs; in the course of two or three minutes after they went in from the hall door, I heard them making a noise which I mentioned; that was a second conversation; our conversation was only a general thing among help; we must talk to one another; the conversation was about Mr. Key.

Q.—Was that the first or second? A.—I cannot exactly say what I was saying to the girl—some joking language likely.

Q.—In which of the conversations that you had did you allude to the thing down stairs? A.—I cannot exactly tell you the conversation; the first conversation was not alluding to Mr. Key at all; this was after I had seen him.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Ten or fifteen minutes.

Q.—What kind of sofa is in the study? A.—A pretty large sofa; its covering is red.

Q.—A substantial one? A.—I never sat on it; I cannot tell you; it seems to be—

Q.—Was it a fine piece of furniture? A.—Yes, a nice piece of furniture.

Q.—Was it new or old? A.—It was in the house before I came to it; it seemed pretty; it looks pretty good, decent; [laughter:] I think Mr. Sickles went to Baltimore or Philadelphia one night; I cannot exactly say how long he remained; Mrs. S. did not leave Washington last Winter.

Q.—Did Mr. Key visit Mrs. S. on these occasions of Mr. Sickles' absence at night? A.—He always visited her at night to my knowledge, when Mr. Sickles was away.

Q.—Was Mr. Sickles away during the month of January last? A.—I cannot exactly say; am not certain.

Q.—After you had driven Mr. Sickles to the cars those evenings when he was absent from the city, do I understand you to say that Mr. Key visited Mrs. Sickles? A.—I did not say so.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I cannot exactly say whether Mr. Sickles was away a night or not this year; think I drove him once to the cars to go to Philadelphia, but cannot exactly say whether he went away or not; it was my impression he was going to Philadelphia; I did not see him get into the cars.

Q.—Had he baggage with him? A.—He had a carpet bag.

Q.—I want to know whether when Mr. Sickles was absent these evenings Mr. Key visited Mrs. Sickles at her house? A.—I cannot exactly say when Mr. Sickles was away; but I know that if he was away any night last year or this I would not be right to the house before Mr. Key was there; whenever Mr. Sickles was away Mr. Key was there; it is in my memory that I drove Mr Sickles to the cars last January, but I always noticed that after I drove Mr. Sickles away Mr. Key always came to the house afterwards.

Mr. Brady—On occasions when they went to the cemetery, and Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles went inside to walk, were they all that time out of your sight?

Witness—All the time out of my sight.

Q.—You said something about directions to drive through the back streets, do you recollect the night of Senator Gwin's party? A.—Yes; a fancy ball last year.

Q.—What time did they leave that party? A.—About two o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Who left? A.—Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles left Senator Gwin's house and got into the carriage together; I drove him and her to the National Hotel.

Q.—Then what happened? A.—They sat in the carriage a little while, when Mr. Key got out and bid her good night.

Q.—And what became of her? A.—I drove home.

Q.—Did you drive by the shortest road to the National Hotel? A.—I was told to drive down H or I street.

Q.—Who told you? A.—It was always Mrs. Sickles.

Q.—Were the orders given in the presence of Mr. Key? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had they left that party before that? A.—That was the only time I drove them from the party that night; Mr. Sickles was at that time home, in his bed; I cannot exactly give the date of that party.

To Mr. Ould—These orders to drive in back streets were always given by Mrs. Sickles; Mr. Key was always in the carriage at the time.

To Mr. Carlisle—I always got orders from Mrs. Sickles to drive to these houses where she visited, and we always met Mr. Key at one of the houses or the street; she always gave me a "liebill" of the houses she wanted to visit, and I drove her to them as suited myself; I drove past this City Hall one day while Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles were in the carriage; he came up, and she walked outside till he came out again, and then I drove to Georgetown; this was last year, perhaps in May; I met him almost every day in the year, and so cannot fix the day; this was the only occasion I ever stopped in front of the City Hall; I often drove round this way, but she never gave me any particular orders to drive past the City Hall; I drove her to Mr. Key's house in C-street; I left him there as we came from the cemetery, but she did not go in; she left a card there for Mrs. Pendleton.

TESTIMONY OF G. W. EMERSON.

G. W. Emerson, sworn—Resides in this District; is by profession a butcher; have a stall in the market-house; have known Mr. Key four or five years; knew Mrs. Sickles; she had been dealing with me for two sessions of Congress; have seen Mr. Key in her company, and on Thursday, previous to the tragedy; that was at an unusual hour for her, between eight and nine o'clock, her ordinary time being between ten and eleven; she came to the bench, and gave me the order; she asked me how much it came to, and then handed her portemonnaie to Mr. Key, saying: "Pay Mr. Emerson;" he took a $10 gold piece out and handed it to me, and I gave the change.

Crossx-examined by Mr. Ould—It was the 18th of February; I did not know the person who accompanied them in the session before the last; Mr. Sickles accompanied her in the marketing oftener this session than during the previous one.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CONEY.

John Coney, sworn—Examined by Mr. Brady—I am the present coachman of Mr. Sickles; has been since the 8th of February; have not been employed by him before; I took the place of John Thompson I had been living in Washington three months before that time; never saw Mr. Key till the second day I went to live with Mr. Sickles; I met him on the avenue, on the square; I was on the box, driving Mrs Sickles in the coach; Mrs. Sickles rung the coach bell, I drew up, and Mr. Key got in; I drove them to Douglas' green-house, and from there down the avenue; we met Mr. Key afterward in some of the back streets, when he would get into the carriage; cannot say whether any visits were paid that day; he got out before we reached Mr. Sickles' house; up to Mr. Key's decease I usually left the house at one o'clock, or a little after; pretty much every day saw Mr. Key; he never went from Mrs. Sickles' house in the coach, or returned with her; he would join her on some part of the journey; he met her pretty much at Douglas' green-house, or at Taylor & Maury's bookstore; she was generally there before he was, and then he would enter her coach; I never saw him in her house; I remained in the upper part of the house when I was at home; I have noticed him five or six times around or about the house; I have never seen him at the house when Mr. Sickles was in it; I saw Mr. Key on the Sunday he was shot, and on the Thursday before; it was about 5 o'clock, at Mrs. Greenhow's; there were in the coach Mrs. Sickles, and Miss Ridgeley; Mrs. Sickles visited Thompson's first; I saw Mr. Key come in afterward; left Thompson's and went to Governor Brown's, and she, in not many minutes, followed him; I drove them to Mrs. Greenhow's; Mr. Key joined them there; he stayed there an hour and a half or so; I drove him to Fifteenth-street, and drove Mrs. Sickles and Miss Ridgeley home; can't tell where he went.

Mr. Brady—Do you remember, when the coach door was open, that Mr. Key stood with one foot on the sidewalk talking with Mrs. Sickles.

Witness—I do not; I saw Mr. Key pass Mr. Sickles' house about twelve, or half-past twelve; I saw him a quarter of an hour afterward; the waiter man called me to look at Mr. Key; I did not see him after that.

Cross-examined—I am Mr. Sickles' coachman now

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF GEORGE B. WOOLDRIDGE.

Mr. Wooldridge, recalled—Mr. Brady handed him an envelope and letter, asking whether he had ever seen them before?

Witness—Yes, both of them; I saw them on Friday, before the killing; on the 25th February saw them first, at the Capitol; they were shown me by Mr. Sickles; he read all of the letter, except two or three lines; he could read no more; that was about one o'clock; I gave it back to him, and put a mark on the envelope and letter.

Mr. Brady proposed to read that letter.

The counsel for the prosecution, having examined it, submitted whether it came within the ruling of the Court.

The Court decided it was admissible, and it was read. It is dated Washington, addressed to Mr. Sickles, and signed "R. P. G." The letter was handed to the Jury, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON February 24th 1859.

Hon. Daniel Sickles

DEAR SIR: With deep regret I inclose to your address the few lines but an indispensable duty compels me so to do seeing that you are greatly imposed upon.

There is a fellow I may say, for he is not a gentleman by any means by the name of Phillip Barton Key & I believe the district attorney who rents a house of a negro man by the name of Jno. A Gray situated on 15th street between K and L streets for no other purpose than to meet your wife Mrs Sickles he hangs a string out of the window as a signal to her that he is in and leaves the door unfastened and she walks in and sir I do assure you

With these few hints I leave the rest for you to imagine

Most Respectfully

Your friend R. P. G.

Mr. Brady proposed to show, by Mr. Wooldridge, the declaration of the prisoner, immediately before leaving his house for the scene of the affray in which Mr. Key lost his life, as tending to exhibit the prisoner's condition of mind, and as warranting the inference that he is not legally responsible for the act.

Mr. Ould did not see how this could, on any ground, be received as evidence. It was contrary to the rule, and would be opening the door wider than on any previous occasion.

Mr. Brady—Mr. Magruder will show the authorities.

Mr. Ould—I do not propose to discuss it.

Mr. Magruder commenced an argument, by saying that it seemed to be the desire of the other side to suppress the truth, while the constant purpose of the defence was to bring out all the facts and circumstances, to enable the Jury to pass upon the case intelligently. The case for the prosecution was commenced, he said, as if your Honor were a Minos or a Rhadamanthus, sitting to administer some brutal code in the regions of Pluto.

The Judge called counsel to order. This argument, he said, was one of law.

Mr. Carlisle—So far as we are concerned, we are quite willing that counsel should be allowed to express his views of how the case should be argued and conducted, and he is quite safe in supposing that our views will probably never coincide with his.

Mr. Magruder called the Judge to witness that he was only speaking in reply to the remarks made in the course of the prosecution. There were here two prosecutors—a public and a private one. That was rather an unusual spectacle in this Court house. Had he not a right to speak of the gentleman associated in the prosecution [Mr. Carlisle] as private prosecutor? It was a notorious fact that the Chief Magistrate of the country, the President of the United States, was applied to to employ additional counsel to aid the prosecution, and that he declined to do so.

The Judge—Mr. Magruder, do not refer, if you please, to the Chief Magistrate of the country. He has nothing in the world to do with this matter. It is a matter of argument on a law point.

Mr. Carlisle—The gentleman means to demolish the law point by commenting on one of the counsel for the prosecution. That is a novel style of argument. I think the gentleman had better content himself with answering my arguments, rather than harping at my presence.

Mr. Magruder took the hint, and proceeded to argue the question. The evidence, he said, was offered as bearing on the prisoner's state of mind, and he argued that in that, as well as in other points of view, the evidence was admissible.

The District-Attorney said that it was not his purpose to discuss the question at all; it had been already sufficiently discussed. He simply arose for the purpose of making a remark. The motives which actuated the prosecution had been already frankly stated. He was surprised that a gentleman would rise in this place and say that the prosecution had suppressed the truth and suggested falsehood. If he believes that, and still expressed high personal regard for the counsel who conducted the prosecution, the confession itself was humiliating.

Mr. Magruder explained, that he said the prosecution was carried on on the basis of a suppression of the truth and a suggestion of falsehood, by the technical objections raised.

Mr. Ould also explained, that the remarks which he had made in reference to the theatrical organization of the defence, including a gentleman outside of the profession [the Rev. Mr. Haley]—were made in a playful spirit, and he was surprised that they had not been taken in that spirit.

Mr. Magruder was glad the gentleman had had an opportunity of making the *amende honorable*.

Judge—It is proposed to prove what the prisoner said on first leaving his house, and shortly before the killing. Declarations of a defendant are never evidence for him, unless when they are part of the *res gestæ*, or are made evidence by the United States The length of Lafayette square is well known to the jury and counsel; and, in my judgment, the distance is too great to allow this declaration to be given as part of the *res gestæ*. There is but one point of view in which the declaration can be received. That has been made one of the aspects in which it is presented to the Court. It is as to the insanity of the prisoner, or as tending to prove insanity at the time the act was committed. As far as the declaration may go to show that, I think it may be evidence. The acts and declarations of a man alleged to be insane are the best possible evidence of insanity; and if these declarations are offered for that purpose, I do not feel at liberty to reject them. But they are rejected as part of the *res gestæ*, and must be submitted to the Jury simply as evidence of the insane condition of the prisoner at the time, and for no other purpose; that is, to show that the prisoner's mind was in an unsound state. The declarations of a man up to the moment of killing, or after, may be evidence of insanity, or may not be. Such evidence was received in the case of Day, in this Court, extending through a period of some months, and up to the very moment of killing.

Mr. Brady—Yes, your Honor; I do not know how else in the world to judge of a man's insanity except by what he says or does.

Judge—There is no way of proving it so well as by one's acts and declarations. Counsel understands that this is received on that ground only.

Mr. Brady—We understand your honor perfectly.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF MR. WOOLRIDGE.

Mr. Woolridge was recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Woolridge again took the stand, and, in reply to a question by Mr. Brady, said, that Mr. Sickles, after the waving of the handkerchief by Mr. Key, remarked, "*That fellow, who has just passed my door, has made signals to my wife;*" that was the purport of what he said.

Q.—You have already stated that Mr. Sickles exhibited to you the anonymous letter above referred to; did you, in consequence of that communication, make inquiry on the subject of that letter, as to whether its contents were true or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you communicate to Mr. Sickles what you had ascertained on that point? A.—On Friday I did; Mr. Sickles read all the letter except the last two lines to me, and then handed it to me; on Friday afternoon, I think, after gaslight, I went to the premises on Fifteenth-street; I mentioned to Mr. Sickles that I had obtained the consent of parties living opposite the house to occupy a room, and that these parties told me the lady was last at Gray's house on Tuesday of that week, before I was there, and was with Mr. Key; I had discovered that I had made a mistake, as it was Wednesday and not Thursday the woman was there, and this I told to Mr. Sickles; I then gave him a description of the dresses she wore; I found it always one and the same lady; Mr. Sickles recognized the apparel of his wife, and it appeared at one time to convince him it was his wife who had been there; I told him the lady had come there two or three times a week; that Mr. Key would come first, go into the house, leave the door ajar, and then she would slip in; previous to this, a towel or something white would be put out at the bowed window, and by this parties in the neighborhood knew Mr. Key was in the house, and that the lady would come from that fact; I told him Mr. Key had said that he had hired the house for a Congressman, or a Senator, and that a load of wood, already sawed, had been brought there and carried through the entry to the yard; I had no knowledge of the facts myself; I could not meet a person who knew my business in going into that neighborhood, who could not give me some information on the subject; Mr. Sickles said his hope was that this was not his wife, because he had made inquiry and found that on Thursday she could not have been there, but when I corrected myself and told him it was on Wednesday and not Thursday, it unmanned him complete ly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle—The anonymous letter was exhibited to me by Mr. Sickles about one o'clock on the 25th of February, Friday; it was in the Capitol, in the rear of the Speaker's chair; Mr. Sickles said, as he approached me, taking the letter out of his pocket, "Geo ge, I want to speak to you on a painful matter; late last night I received this letter;" Mr. Sickles then read all but the two last lines, burst into tears and handed me the letter; before I opened it, he said he generally threw anonymous letters aside, but, as in this the facts could be proved or disproved so easily, he thought he would investigate it; Mr. Sickles added, he went in the morning of that day to the neighborhood, as described in the letter, and found that the house had been hired by Mr. Key from the negro man Gray, and that a lady was in the habit of going there. He further said: "My hope is, that this is not my wife, but some other woman. As my friend, you will go there, and see whether it is or not." He was very much excited, so much so that he put his hands to his head and sobbed in the lobby of the House of Representatives; he rushed from the sofa on which he was sitting and went into another room, in a corner; he said, "Get a carriage, we'll go, and I'll show you the house; I called a carriage, when we entered and drove to Eleventh-street; he showed me Gray's house; I left him at the Treasury building; during the ride I said I would make the examination; I made up my mind to go and take a room in the vicinity of the house to see whether it was Mrs. Sickles or not.

Q.—At the time Mr. Sickles showed you this letter, at one o'clock on Friday, you say he was greatly agitated? A.—Yes, Sir; he put his hands to his head, and sobbed audibly; the House was in session at the time, and persons were walking up and down; he told me he entertained a hope that it was not his wife; I parted from him at the Treasury about 2 o'clock.

Q.—Are you aware of the fact that on Friday, at that hour, Mr. Sickles addressed the House of Representatives? A.—I am not aware of that fact.

Q.—Are you aware that on Friday evening Mr. Sickles revised and corrected his speech? A.—No, Sir; the scenes I have described took place on Saturday; his excitement was not nearly so great as it was on Saturday; it was Friday, at one o'clock, that he showed me this letter; I did not take him into a private room on Friday; if I so stated, it was in mistake.

Counsel—I was interrogating you about the circumstance of reading the letter on Friday, at 1 o'clock, and you described his placing his hands to his head and sobbing audibly, and that you took him into an ante room.

Witness—I did not take him into the ante-room on Friday; his grief then was not so great as it was the next day; I am not aware of the fact that that same afternoon Mr. Sickles addressed the House, and revised and corrected his speech; I told him on Friday evening that I understood it was on Thursday that the lady was at the house in Fifteenth street; I was employed as a clerk in the House of Representatives; I was not aiding Mr. Sickles as a clerk this session; I ascertained from a colored man, the son of Mrs. Baylis, that the lady was there on Tuesday; when I made that communication to Mr. Sickles he was in the lobby, at the rear of the Speaker's chair; it was between four and five o'clock on Saturday when I made the second report to Mr. Sickles; I ascertained the fact that the day was Wednesday from Mrs. Baylis, the woman from whom I rented the room near the house; Mr. Sickles did not leave the House of Representatives in company with me on Friday; I did not see how Mr. Sickles occupied himself after I made that communication; I am not aware that he addressed the House or voted on questions after this communication was made.

Q.—Has your friendship been of long standing with Mr. Sickles? A.—Since the Winter of 1855; I knew him before that, but not intimately; our relations were very close; I was not employed by Mr. Sickles; in the Winter of 1858 I would go to his house and overhaul his letters, and lay aside those to be answered; am in the map department of the Clerk's Office.

Q.—Did he explain to you how he had ascertained or found this house in Fifteenth-street? A.—He followed the directions of the letter; I presume he made inquiries of somebody; did not tell me so; I took a memorandum of the dresses described to me; I have it now in my book; he recognized the dresses I described them, and I felt in my own mind that he was convinced; his exhibitions of grief were then more violent than on the preceding day; I cannot say who was present on that occasion; my attention was so taken up with him that I did not remark; my impression is that he was in the hall when I got there, and I sent in for him.

Counsel—Fix as closely as you can the time of this interview on Saturday.

Witness—Between four and five; at three I left the house in Fifteenth street, and went to my house in Twelfth-street; think I staid to dinner; I was told that a man had been there with a letter for me; I concluded from the description it was McClusky, who was about the House; McClusky, when I was there, came with a note to me from Mr. Sickles, and I immediately went up to the Capitol in a hack; the house in 12th-st. is between C and D; the hackman who drove me to the Capitol was black; if I took dinner, it would be ready at four o'clock; I am certain I remained in the house an hour, and then rode up to the Capitol; it might have been ten minutes after four when I got to the Capitol and saw Sickles; think I remained with him ten or twelve minutes; left him in the retiring room, and saw no more of him till Sunday morning; I went to his house on Sunday morning; Mr. Butterworth was present when Mr. Sickles said he saw the villain Key pass the house and make signals to his wife.

Q.—How long did he remain in the room at that time? A.—A very brief time—very brief, indeed; he made use of this exclamation, and Mr. Butterworth attempted to calm him, as it were; some conversation took place between them; do not know the words Mr Butterworth used; he said something about "only themselves knew it," Mr. Sickles' words were, "that he could not; the whole world, or the whole town, knew it;" Mr. Sickles asked, "What should he do?" Mr. Butterworth then said, after hearing that the whole world knew it: "As a man of honor, I have no advice to give you;" think that was all he said; he did not say that, "As a man of honor, you have but one course to pursue;" I am positive as to that.

Q.—Are you not aware that Mr. Butterworth himself has admitted that he said so?

Mr. Brady suggested that the question was improper.

Mr. Carlisle argued that it was a proper question, by way of refreshing the witness' memory.

Some time was consumed in squabbling about this point. The Judge said he saw no irregularity in the question, when asked for the purpose of refreshing the memory. Exception taken.

Witness—I have no recollection of Mr. Butterworth making such a statement; Mr. Sickles was dressed when he came into the room at that interview, as he has been all day; my impression is that when he returned with the officers he had an overcoat on; at the interview, prior to the shooting, he had no outside coat or hat on; he passed into the hall; do not know where the overcoat was kept; did not hear him go up stairs, after he left the study; might have heard the hall door open, because Mr. Butterworth passed out; they left the study together; I have no distinct recollection of Mr. Sickles asking Mr. Butterworth to accompany him to the Club House or any other place; they were in conversation as they passed out of the library into the hall; Mr. Butterworth had been in the house a very short time; he had hardly been in the house when Mr. Sickles came down stairs.

Q.—Did he refer to any signals supposed to have been made from the Club-house in connection with the other signals? A.—I had told him that morning I had heard from the servants that signals were made from the Club-house; I have no recollection about Mr. Sickles saying to Mr. Butterworth that while she confessed everything, she denied about the signals; have no recollection about his asking Mr. Butterworth to accompany him to the Club-house to see if Mr. Key had a room there; there was very little conversation after the burst about the handkerchief; I was so much affected by his grief, and whatever he said was so broken by sobs, that I could not make out what he said; the steps to the front door are stone; I saw Mr. Butterworth go down as I was sitting in an easy chair by the window; he was alone; he went up toward the avenue; was not aware that Mr. Sickles was out of the house till he came back; am not satisfied that Mr. Sickles went down those steps; it has bothered me since how he did get out; if he had gone down the front steps I must have seen him; I had just stepped into the back room to get a stereoscope, and as I laid aside my crutches, when I came back, I saw the people running; I mean to say that if Mr. Sickles had accompanied Mr. Butterworth I would have observed him; if any one had gone down the steps, even while I was not looking out, he would have attracted my attention; there is another outlet to the street from the kitchen apartments; cannot describe what rooms there are on that lower floor; believe Mr. Sickles must have gone out by the basement door; do not recollect seeing his overcoat that morning; my back was towards the clothes rack in the hall; the door into the hall was open when Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth left the study.

To Mr. Ould—This exclamation of Mr. Sickles was made right on the door-sill of the library; he had been in the room every ten or fifteen minutes that morning; saw Mr. Sickles more than once on Friday, in the afternoon and evening; I think the House had just adjourned when I saw him on Friday evening; think my son was with me, and this colored boy, [Crittenden;] I left the Capitol that evening, shortly afterward; Crittenden came back with me; no interview took place between Mr. Sickles and Crittenden that evening; I told Mr. Sickles I had the boy with me, but he said he did not wish to see him, in fact he did not want to see anybody; I communicated to Mr. Sickles what Crittenden had told me, that the lady had been there on Thursday; I took the boy there, supposing that Mr. Sickles might like to see him.

Adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the last two months 1,007 persons were treated in this institution, to whom 2,205 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. The diseases treated were as follows: Eye and ear, 91; surgical, 172; females, 45; children and skin, 160; vaccination, 51; heart, throat and lungs, 179; digestive and nervous system, 208; dental surgery, 141. Natives of the United States, 328.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, was held last evening, in the Athenæum. An address was made by the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, and officers for the year were elected. The Society shows a satisfactory progress.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Special Common Council Committee still continue to receive applications for positions in the procession. Yesterday a communication was received from the authorities of Philadelphia, announcing their intention to be present.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 30, 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 112, 115, 35, 52, 54, 78, 11, 37, 81, 113. *City Court*—Nos. 3, 58, 6, 46, 47, 54, 55, 8, 28, 50, 57.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Appropriation Bill and New-York Tax Levy Passed.

The Records Commissioners' $250,000 Item Left Out—The Heavy Judgments In—The Old Police Not Authorized to Sue—Fraudulent Judgments to be Refused Payment by the Comptroller.

A VETO WITHDRAWN.

Sanitary Bill Killed—Revival of the Quarantine War—Interest on Canal Drafts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

The City Tax Levy has occupied much time of the Legislature. The items that most distressed it were fought up to the last minute, and many voted against the whole bill at last because they were not suited on these points. The item of $250,000 for the Commissioners of Records, when in Committee of the Whole, was struck out by one majority. In the House it was lost by a tie—one gentleman who voted for it and was wrongly recorded failing to insist upon a correction. Again sent back lost or by the Senate, it was struck out by one majority. In the Committee of Conference it was lost by a tie vote. The Senate then receded, struck it out, and the House concurred. So the city has not to raise a tax to pay the Records Commissioners. It is but fair to the House to say that the item, while it authorized the tax, provided that no further contracts should be entered into. The items for judgments ($880,000) including the Lowber Claim, and $20,000 for expenses of contesting the Police act—a sop for FERNANDO WOOD—were finally retained in the levy. The item permitting every old Policeman "to sue the City" for pay since his dismissal, was finally knocked out, and so was the thousand dollars to adorn the exterior of the Free Academy.

The fifth section of the act, struck out by the Senate, was finally restored, authorizing the Comptroller, when a judgment against the City was obtained by obviously fraudulent means, to refuse payment and contest it. This, your citizens must agree, is a fair offset to allowing the LOWBER and Mayor WOOD judgments.

The way the Canal interest matter was resuscitated was after this fashion. The Senate seeing the New Quarantine bill was utterly "gone in," put in $250,000 for purposes of Quarantine removal. Coming to the House, Judge MORRIS, of Yates, moved, instead of $250,000, to make it $125,000—of which $50,000 was to go for Quarantine removal and $75,000 for interest on Canal drafts. This question was divided. Mr. TURNILL moved to authorize the Commissioners to provide temporary accommodations for all the sick, and, when provided, that the Commissioners of Emigration be responsible for their care and support. This was accepted, after debate. Mr. WEBB moved to make the item appropriate $325 000, of which $250,000 for Quarantine purposes and $75,000 for interest. To this Mr. DURYEA moved an amendment, authorizing the Commissioners to purchase land in New-Jersey. This was accepted. A warm debate arose upon the whole question, in which Messrs. MORRIS, TOMLINSON, LITTLEJOHN, MEEKS, DURYEA, SPENCER, SMITH, ANDREWS and TURNILL joined. Mr. MEEKS' amendment was lost—Nays, 59. The vote showed on MORRIS' amendment, (for $50,000 for Quarantine purposes)—Yeas, 59; Nays 27, for Canal Draft interest—Yeas, 67; Nays, 25. So the interest item was sent to the Senate again, and speculation was rife at once—Would the Governor veto the Supply bill with the "interest in?"

But the Quarantine quarrel was not yet settled. The Senate in the course of the evening appointed a Conference Committee upon the lost bill. The message announcing this Committee of Conference was read to the House at 12¾ o'clock Tuesday morning. An attempt to lay it on the table was lost. At 12½ o'clock to-day the matter was called up again. Mr MEEKS read the "Red Book," to the point that when one house respectfully requests a conference, the other in courtesy must grant it. Mr. MORRIS said the House would demean itself if, succumbing to the coercion of the Senate, it appointed a Committee of Conference upon a bill which the House had, by a great majority, sent to a Committee. Mr. CHRISTIE reviewed the whole case, reflecting with severity upon the Speaker and the majority for their treatment of his pet bill. Mr. LITTLEJOHN rehearsed the case, and said he had never before heard of a Committee of Conference where no bill was before it to confer upon. If the Committee of Conference should be appointed what would they confer upon? The bill was not yet reported. First the Committee must be

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and seen all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Nanmkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &C.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Would invite the attention of citizens and strangers visiting the City, to their
NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, &C.,
NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
embracing
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS
Usually kept in a first-class Retail Store, including
NOVELTIES IN FABRICS AND STYLES
THAT CANNOT BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE.
ALSO,
CLOTHS FOR BUSTERS.
AND
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, DRILLINGS, in great variety,
FOR BOYS' WEAR.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. he best designers and printers are engaged in producg these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE
FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

NO. 383 BROADWAY.
NO. 383 BROADWAY.
We would call the particular attention of ladies and wholesale buyers to our choice assortment of the following goods:
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CALICO TRIMMINGS,
ALSO,
SHAWL BORDERS,
AND
CASHMERE TRIMMINGS,
QUILLED RIBBONS,
in new styles, which will bear roughest usage without losing their form,
DAHLIA TRIMMING,
CRESCENT TRIMMINGS. (latest mode.)
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 383 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
Printed Jaconets, Printed Cambrics, Organdies, Ginghams, Brilliantes, and Cotton Fabrics of every description,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Damasks, Moreens, Reps, Lastings, Chintz, Tassels, Bands, Loops, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and Shade and Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' SPRING HOSIERY
and Under-garments.
Also, Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Grand-st.

RICH SILKS AND ROBES,
Choice Paris styles. Also, a large assortment of LOW-PRICED SILKS,
In Chenés, Plaids, Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Latest Spring styles, in great variety, and at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS!
Large and fashionable assortment,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
NEWEST SPRING PATTERNS!
J. Crossley & Sons' Tapestries, Velvets and Medallions.
ALSO,
Ingrains, Brussels, Three-plys, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., &c., &c.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

☞ Now open,
LINEN,
HOSIERY and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
DEPARTMENTS,
Where will be found at all times
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS,
at the lowest prices.
GARMENTS FOR UNDERWEARING, IN ALL SIZES.
Also, a description of
LADIES' AND MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
MADE ON IRON FRAMES,
Deserving of particular notice.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, April 18,
An elegant assortment of STELLA SHAWLS, with
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BORDERS.
All of the above goods are in New Designs, and imported expressly for the CITY TRADE.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

AS THE TIME IS APPROACHING FOR
LAYING DOWN CARPETS,
We would respectfully call attention to HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, a substitute for paper, straw, or any other article used under carpets, oil-cloth or matting. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of carpets, &c., and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every householder. To be had of any of the principal carpet stores in the cities.
We would also direct attention to HARRINGTON'S NEW MILLINET WADDING. Patent applied for—a substitute for glazed Wadding. Please call and examine at the salesroom of the NEW-YORK CARPEL-LINING COMPANY.
NO. 63 WARREN-ST., CORNER COLLEGE-PLACE.
HARRINGTON'S PREMIUM BATTS constantly manufactoring. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Including
JACONETS,
BAREGE GRENADINE ROBES,
IN DEUX VOLANTS, CRAPE TRIMMED,
6-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS,
BAREGE GRENADINE, in all qualities,
Just landed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

P. S.—We beg leave to announce that this department will, from this date, be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Weed, long and favorably known in the mourning business in Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, April 18, 1859
160 PIECES 4-4 IRISH LINENS,
At 25 cents per yard,
WARRANTED SOUND,
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK
OF
LINEN DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS,
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
No. 355 Broadway.

FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS.
2,000 at $1 50 and $2,
received per *Lebanon*, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, April 18.
These goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
Of the new color,
"LILAS DE JAPON."
100 pieces
JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER,
And for sale by
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

LACE CURTAINS.
500 PAIRS,
in new and magnificent designs, will be opened
MONDAY, April 18.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CARPETS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have now on hand a full assortment of
CARPETINGS
In various styles.
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS;
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CRINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department
Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
On Rich STELLA SHAWLS,
BAREGE and SILK ROBES,
Figured SILKS and BAREGES,
FOULARD SILKS, &c., &c.
LEWIS HAVILAND & CO.,
No. 101 Chambers st., New York,
Will offer to the Trade,
for this week,
10,000 Rich Broché and Painted Bordered STELLA SHAWLS at the greatest reduction ever before known.
Fine All-Wool STELLA SHAWLS $1 25 to $1 50 each.
The very best deep BROCHE bordered do., from $2 50 to $3 50 each, worth double the price.
BAREGES and other goods at the same wonderful reduction.
Call and see them before you buy.
The SHAWLS were bought at a peremptory auction sale, and were never known to sell so low before.
The price regulated on the best
STEEL HOOP SKIRTS.
Call and see them before you buy.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 537 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Fresh from auction—choice ribbons 25 cents per yard, regular price 44 cents.
Blond Edges in great variety, black and white by the dozen yards.
Point Applique Laces suitable for trimming, $3 and $4, regular price $6 and $7.
Veils, Flouncing, Points very cheap and good.
Ladies' Dress Caps, Headdress, Mourning and Illusion Goods, made in such style and taste as even astonishes the trade.
Ladies' and children's Bajou's Kid Gloves, Mits, Mattene Gauntlets in Silk, Thread and Kid.
RICHMOND, No. 537 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' Bonnets, of superior beauty and exquisite styles, at adway.	Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Also, Patterns cut to fit, at short notice. Cutting, Making, or Basting for Ladies. Furnishing Materials. MMES. ELKINS & FULLER.	Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing cut and made to order, at 457 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.,
A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in vogue, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Also, ordinary work of
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

ENGLISH BAREGE ROBES.
BAREGE ROBES, CHINTZ COLORS,
GRANADINE ROBES.
Bareges and English Bareges, in new and excellent styles, by the yard.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND ROBES,
IMPERIAL FOULARDS,
CHALLIES,
PORTE DE CHEVRES,
And a great variety of entirely
NEW GOODS,
Just received by
LE BOUTELIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO., have just opened a superb assortment of new goods,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES,
THREAD LACE, POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
POINT LACE SCARFS, SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS,
No. 739 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS
Now on hand at low prices.
Points at $5 to $200. Veils,
Mantillas at $5 to $200. Barbes and
Flounces, Centres Coiffures.
Of new and desirable shapes, selected for the best City trade.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES.
The best Paris make, manufactured to order, in choice colors, and just received by
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal st.,
near Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of DRESS GOODS, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome Figured Foulards, by the yard.
Japanese Silks, a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks, in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloth, 1¾ yards wide.
Black De Laines and Challies, without lustre.
Black Grenadines, in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very handsome.
Crape Maretz and Sushire Crapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c. &c.; together with a most beautiful stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

CACHEMIRES AND LACE.

HOUSE IN PARIS,	HOUSE IN BRUSSELS,
No. 80 rue Richelieu,	No. 94 rue Royale.

COMPAGNIE DES INDES, Manufactories of Lace at Alençon, Brussels, and Chantilly; House at Kachmyr. All the patterns of Lace belonging to this House are of rare value, from their artistic designs. They possess also a whole species of India Cachemire Shawls, unknown in the trade in general, and the superiority of which is incontestible. Every article sold at manufacturer's prices. PRICES FIXED AND MARKED IN KNOWN FIGURES.

DRY GOODS.

BUFF HOLLANDS,
WHITE AND GREEN HOLLANDS,
For sale by the case or piece,
By whom?
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, N. Y. 291

291 CORNICES 291
OF
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PATTERNS.
Where?
AT KELTY, BROS., & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, N. Y. 291

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CARPET BUYERS.
T. H. & J. E. CONCKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS
And WHOLESALE DEALERS in
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Being frequently importuned to retail from their stock, and having greatly enlarged their premises, they have opened a
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
For the SALE of EVERYTHING in the CARPET LINE,
Until JULY 1.
GOODS will be RETAILED at the SAME PRICES as SOLD at WHOLESALE from the FINEST
VELVET to the CHEAPEST INGRAINS and VENETIANS.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be made and laid down in this City or vicinity.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
500 Cases NEW AND HANDSOME PARIS AND LYONS DRESS GOODS, Viz.:
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES, SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS and PERCALES, by the yard.
In all comprising the most Extensive and Elegant Variety OF NOVELTIES FOR DRESSES,
that have ever been offered in this market.
Received per recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
of the latest Paris styles, which they will open this morning, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 126 William-st.
between Fulton and John-sts.,
Offers for sale at reduced prices
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

GREAT AND UNEXAMPLED OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.—In consequence of the combination of the French importers to protect the interests of the public and their regular customers, by withholding the Spring ribbons from auction until after April 15, Mr. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway, has been enabled to secure the choicest novelties for his patronesses at the period when ribbons are in extraordinary demand, by being at all the recent auctions the largest cash purchaser. He has now added to his stock $35,000 worth of ribbons, in all the newest and most fashionable styles, and will, from this time, make daily additions to his immense assortment. Ribbons, of every kind, being now the only and indispensable trimming for dresses, sleeves, mantles, &c., Mr. LICHTENSTEIN can offer them in endless variety and at the most moderate prices. Rubins, dahlia and the new diamond fluted ribbon, in all widths and combinations of colors. Patterns sent from any part of the States accurately matched.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail the richest and most desirable stock of Black Silks ever seen in this market, including every make and width, ranging from 22 to 52 inches, many of which are most beautiful for mantillas and basques. Call and see them. Observe
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self-adjusting Bustle $1 31; 14-spring $1 50, and 17-spring $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11, and 14-spring $14 per dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which
THE TRADE
received
THE BONNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by
ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors,
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES'
And CHILDREN'S WEAR.
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
The subscriber having recently purchased at auction a stock of books and papers, is retailing the same at very low prices.
Good writing papers at 10 cents per quire, and from $1 12 to $1 50 per ream. Envelopes, 12 cents per 100. Blank books and other stationery equally low.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In ruling, by the aid of our new Patent Steam-Ruling Machines, Diamond Pointed Pens; ruling 5,000 sheets per hour. We can furnish paper dealers, booksellers, stationers and printers Ruled Bill-Heads for printing 2, 4, 6 to the sheet, in quantities; style of ruling unsurpassed together with a large stock of Writing Papers.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c.—For business, professional or private use, we keep everything in our line and sell at lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited. FRANCIS & LOTTREL, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the National Woman's Rights Association will be held in Mozart Hall, Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by LUCRETIA MOTT, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, CAROLINE H. DALL, the Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. A meeting for business and general discussion will be held at 2½ P. M. of same day. Communications should be addressed to SUSAN B. ANTHONY, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Pass Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on EASTER MONDAY, April 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members can procure tickets of the Stewards, viz: John Van Buren, No. 9 Nassau-st.; James H. Pinckney, No. 8 Wall-st; Aaron B. Hays, North River Bank; John D. Van Buren, No. 245 Water-st.; Charles Roome, No. 4 Irving-place; William H. Johnson, No. 37 Nassau-st.; John Groshon, No. 13 6th-av., and of R. E. Mount, Jr., Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

TEMPERANCE AND VICTORY—THE SWORD-ARMIES OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Social Unions Cadets of Temperance, and other Societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, will be present, in full regalia, at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8½ o'clock. The Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Rev. Charles J. Jones and Col. Snow will address the meeting. Admission free.

THE NEW BROADWAY TABERNACLE—Situated at the intersection of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be opened for public worship NEXT SABBATH, April 24. There will be preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. PARK, of Andover Seminary; at 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jos. P. THOMPSON.

THE ARIZONA ASSOCIATION WILL dispatch a vessel, with members and passengers, to Arizona, via Indianola, Texas, on or about the 7th of May, under the direction of its officers. For passage and programme apply at the office.
WM. WILSON,
General Superintendent, No. 72 Wall-st.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—A FINE COLLECTION OF ETCHings by old masters, cheap. Wanted, water color drawings, old engravings, books, and all kinds of curiosities. The highest prices paid. S. W. GOULDSON, No. 614 Broadway near Houston-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 81 and 83 Madison-av. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs., on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PROFESSOR ANDREU'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
At Jamaica, L. I., will open on the first Monday in May. Circulars can be had at C. M. Saxton's bookstore, No. 25 Park-row, and H. Waters' music-store.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING.
PRINTED IN COLORS.
NEW EDITIONS.
These beautiful and complete works are calculated in every respect to give the science of book-keeping a most pleasing aspect, as well as to elucidate its theory and practice.
1. MARSH'S COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY. 8vo., 232pp.—$1 50.
2. MARSH'S COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY. 8vo., 143pp.—$1.
3. MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING AND JOINT STOCK ACCOUNTS. 4vo., 200pp.—$4.
4. MARSH'S SETS OF BLANK BOOKS FOR PUPILS IN BOOK-KEEPING, six to the set—$1.
Remitted per mail free on receipt of the price.
N. B.—The author of these works offers his services as teacher at his counting-rooms for private instruction and practice in book-keeping and business affairs. No. 348 Broadway.
Circulars, with terms, sent to applicants.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—The Summer session will commence May 5, 1859.
From the New-York Observer, Sept. 30, 1858.
It is under the direction of two principals, Messrs. Hazeltine & Fowler, devoted, able and right men. The buildings are spacious, the playgrounds shaded and ample, and all the appointments complete. The system is thorough; there is no sham pretence. The examination of the pupils gave the best evidence of this. Their specimens of oil painting were exceedingly well done. * * * In the evening a concert of music was given; that was indeed a grand affair. Prof. Fowler has a high reputation as a composer and teacher of music, and his concerts attract the most cultivated people from remote parts of the country.
For catalogues apply at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address the principals. C. G. HAZELTINE,
J. A. FOWLER.

BLOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The 14th term of this school will be open for the reception of pupils, under 12 years, on the 2d of May. The terms are moderate. The Summer vacation occurs on the 15th July, and will continue six weeks. Pupils can remain under partial instruction during the recess, if desirable. A personal interview may be had at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Circulars containing terms at the same place, or by addressing the Principal as above.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. The Summer term of 22 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—THOS. C. O. REILLY, late of Sing Sing, having leased the commodious mansion of Alexander C. Tompkins, in the healthy village of White Plains, will continue to prepare a limited number of pupils for college or commercial pursuits. Terms moderate; no extra charge for Languages; tuition thorough and accurate; comfortable rooms and good board. Circulars may be obtained at Stephen Paul & Co.'s, No. 215 Fulton st., or by addressing THOS. C. O. REILLY, Principal. Summer term opens May 2, 1859.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 25th Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway

THE HOME INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing School for Boys, Easton, Fairfield County, Conn., will commence its Summer Session of twenty-two weeks, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next. Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen of New-York, present and former patrons: the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 79 East 14th-st.; the Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 57 Greene-st.; Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 30 Park-place; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway; Mr. Wm. H. Earle, No. 6 Liberty-place.
RUFUS H. WHEELER, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rollo & Co., No. 39 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—A FAMily school for young ladies controlled by purely home influences. Refinement in manner and sentiment is cultivated not less than those branches which are comprised in a sound and accomplished education. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams, No. 353 Broadway. Visits are made in 20 minutes by boat *Mattano*, Beekman-st., at 9, 1 and 4 daily.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commence its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY, BRIDGETON, N. J.—DAVID THOMPSON, A. M., Principal. Session begins May 4. Send for a catalogue. Refer to the Rev. J. K. Campbell, New-York; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senator, Penn.; Professor M. E. Curwen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting, in oil or water colors, $8; Drawing, $2; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—LOCATION 20 miles east of Brooklyn, 4 from the South Bay, and proverbially healthy.—E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.—The Summer Session will commence May 10. A few pupils will be received into the Principal's family. Circulars at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, and at S. A. ROLLO'S, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, late of Rutgers Female Institute, Principal. The Summer session of this boarding and day school will commence on MONDAY, May 2d. Circulars may be obtained at C Scribner's, No. 124 Grand-st; A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at Raynor's No. 76 Bowery.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Summer term, May 4. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Appointments for interviews may be addressed, Prof. MURPHY, Dey-st. House.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The Spring term will commence, MONDAY, April 18. Circulars may be had at the Bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, Park-row, and of T. J. CROWEN, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. P. York, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$115, $115, $115.
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Board and tuition per year, $115. Principal, BANNISTER, can be seen or reached by letter at No. 52 Dey-st., for a few days.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 2. Terms, $100 a session. Number limited to 12. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 141 West 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs., and be open for the reception of pupils Wednesday, May 4. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. CRAW, Jr., No. 1,017 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED,—THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIgent young lady of refinement and respectability, desires to procure a situation in the capacity of saleswoman in a millinery, bakery or confectionery store, or as family dressmaker, housekeeper or governess; the object desired is to obtain a permanent situation more than salary; would leave the City. Communications addressed to M. M. R., Station D, 8th-st., until the 1st of May, will meet with attention.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all its branches perfectly, but wants to take charge of a house in the City during the absence of the family in the country for the Summer, being a Protestant; excellent City reference. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as child's nurse; one who has lived in the capacity of taking care of children from their infancy. Any respectable family wishing such a person the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 362 3d-av, rear 23d-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands dress-making, and is of a willing disposition; or would take the whole care of one or two children; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 841¾ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS; one is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. A place together would be preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid; understands fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would go as laundress in a small private family. Has the best City reference. Has lived four years in her last place. Address or apply at No. 270 3d-av., second floor, back, between 22d and 23d sts

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or grown childrens' maid and do plain sewing; would like to go to Paris, giving her services for the passage. Address immediately, care of J. LeRoy, Box No. 162 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation as nurse, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one running about with it; also, has the best of City reference, and is very kind and attentive in sickness. Call at No. 131 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand. Can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 53 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; she is competent to take care of an invalid lady or children; would go in the country for the Summer or would travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from 1 to 3 o'clock at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; has no objection to assist with the chamber-work if required; is willing to travel for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress in a private family, or would go along with a family in the country; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 East 38th-st., between 3d-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent woman as nurse; is capable to take charge of an infant from its birth; has been ten years in this capacity. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable girl, with good City reference, as chambermaid and good plain sewer, or as waitress; wages not so much an object as a good, comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. A note addressed to M. D, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; and the other as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs, top floor, front room. No objection to the country. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as thorough waitress in a private family; has no objections to the country for the Summer; the best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 93 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, who is accustomed to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen by sending a note to No. 170 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; is a neat sewer; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 East 28th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, and understands fine washing and ironing, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker, with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing and hairdressing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. The best City reference. Call No. 203 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; has had the entire charge of children for several years; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for a few days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABle woman, as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good City reference given from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 132½ 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress in a gentleman's family; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Call or address No. 243 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as cook and to assist in washing. Is a good laundress. Understands her business well. Has four years' references. Apply, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in taking care of children. Call for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Good City reference if required.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., up stairs, front room. The family she is with are leaving for Europe.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands making good bread. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 18th-st., in the rear, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. Best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., over Tahors' store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or help with the washing and ironing; would prefer to live up town. Can be seen at her present employers, till engaged, No. 190 Broome-st., near Suffolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as excellent cook in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st. between 3d and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 15 years, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take care of a child or do other light work. Call at No. 45 Rivington-st., third block from the Bowery.

WANTED—WASHING OF LADIES AND GENTLEmen by a respectable woman; is an excellent washer; has the best of reference. Call or address at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITuation as cook. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at the grocery store, No. 100 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; has lived in the best families for 10 or 12 years, and brings unexceptionable reference from them. Call at 243 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as waitress. Call at No. 239 29th-st., Lamartine-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; would prefer the country; best reference given. Can be seen at No. 108 East 32d-st., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and also competent and willing to take charge of a baby from its birth; has served in that capacity for five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; and the other as nurse and plain sewer or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. No objections to the country. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A ERSPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a nurse; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing or do plain sewing, and is fully competent to take care of children; would like to spend the Summer months in the country; best of City reference; call at No. 130 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference for the last six years. Call at No. 203 East 13th-st., 2d-floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would do light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two grown children. No objection to the country. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 18th-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to teach small children the English branches; best of references as to character and ability can be given. Call for two days at No. 223 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EFFIcient and competent lady as housekeeper; understands the care and management of a large establishment, either a public or private one. Can give the best of reference. Address A. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good, plain cook, and good washer and ironer in a small, private family, or as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Good City references can be given if required. Can be seen till suited. Inquire at No. 87 32d-st, between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress; understands cutting and making boys' clothes and all kinds of sewing; would have no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 410 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.; good reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference; has lived a year in her last place. Apply No. 87 6th av., top floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND to assist with children; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of plain sewing; by a very respectable Scotch woman. Apply at No. 1,059 Broadway, corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; has three and a half years' reference from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 391 3d-av., between 20th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow who has served in that capacity; could she have her child with her, four years of age, moderate wages expected. Address Mrs. PERRY, Broadway Post-office, New-York, care of B. Lockwood.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook and the other as up stairs girl and to assist in the washing and ironing. Protestants. Apply, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., second floor, front. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and family sewing; understands both situations; is very obliging. Has good City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good reference, and no objection to a nice place in the country. Call for two days at No. 122 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 7th av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 137 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, SOME family washing to do in her own place; she thoroughly understands it, and can give full satisfaction; understands clearstarching and ironing. Call at No. 140 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid; no objections to go in the country; thoroughly understands her business; five years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATIOON, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, who perfectly understands her business. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and sew. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 56 West 13th st., 3d floor between 5th and 6th avenues.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND CHAMBERmaid at Astoria, 30 minutes' ride on the river from New-York. None need apply who cannot come well recommended as to character and capability. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion in a genteel private family to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference given if required. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman a situation as plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl with a family about going to California. Can be seen until engaged at No. 145 Varick-st., near Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meat and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference given. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 372 6th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework; has good reference, and is willing to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 64½ Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 262 East 15th-st., between Avenue A and B, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, until engaged, at No. 76½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable young woman; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., top floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation; is a first-class cook; satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to travel with a family as nurse, or to wait on a lady. Apply at No. 179 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as waiter or chambermaid; has 7 years reference from her last employer. Apply at 1,035 Broadway; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, for two days, at No. 295 7th-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and to do light chamberwork, by a very competent woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging. Call at 224 25th-st, west of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 192 7th-st., 1st floor, front room, between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of a small family. A girl who can give first-rate references may obtain a good situation with liberal wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid or seamstress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by a respectable young woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 41 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 182 3d-av., to Mr. VANIER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer, by a competent young girl; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to work out by the day; one who can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses. Call at No. 45 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PER[illegible] West 44th-st. Inquire at No. 321 2d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as a first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The other as a first-rate seamstress, or would do chamberwork or fine washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly. They would like to live together, or if not engaged, will go separately; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; they also understand the care of a dairy; both can be seen, with good City reference from their last employer, for two days, at No. 152 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as cook and assist with washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, in the fancy store, No. 127 4th-av., 1 door from 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No 214 1st-av., corner 13th st., where she can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN FOR two respectable girls; preferred in the same family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waiter and chambermaid. They can be seen for a few days at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, where they have been living for four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISHman, as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands the management of horses in every respect; is a good driver; is a good vegetable gardener; is married. Address for three days, W. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City references. Apply at No. 116 West 36th-st., one door from 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and baker in a private family. No objections to the country. Best of City reference given. Call at No 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing or housework in a small family. Can make bread and biscuit; is well recommended; clean about her work. Call at No. 302 4th av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families; can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 10th-st., between Hudson and Bleecker, second floor, front room.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT MORRIS COHNERT'S new office, No. 424 Broadway, 20 cooks, 15 chambermaids and waitresses laundresses and 25 girls for general housework. No office fee charged till engaged. Mind, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVEry other kind of servants may always be found at the rooms of the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French and German cooks, nursery governesses, nurses, &c., on hand. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDINGhouses supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c. All orders punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, by a competent young woman, to cook, wash or iron. Good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; has years of experience in the care of children; understands the care of an infant from its birth; could bring it up by hand; can give the most satisfactory City reference. Call, or address, No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in taking care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 296 East 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WIDow lady with no incumbrances, now left dependent on her own industry; she desires an engagement as amanuensis, clerk or housekeeper. References good. Answerers will please appoint an interview. Address Mrs. ELMA HOWARD, Station D, Post-office, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress or regular waitress; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as laundress; no objection to the country; best of references from last place. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children; willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 89 6th av., near 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 275 West 22d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in taking care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Appiy at No. 135 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, who will assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN OR waiter in a private family, by the 1st of May, by a young man who perfectly understands his business and can come well recommended; has no objection to the country. A note addressed to P. L., Box No. 134 Clinton-place, for two days, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or washing and fine washing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 138 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress. No objections to the country. Call at No. 191 Varick, near King-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. No objection to assist in the washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 West 25th-st., first floor back room, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING HONEST girl, a situation, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, a good baker, and a splendid washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman; can give satisfactory reference as to character, and in all other particulars. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days at No. 244 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—THREE UPHOLSTERERS. INQUIRE at Nos. 118 and 120 Chatham-st.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of servants anxious to engage at moderate wages. Servants with good references wanted.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants wanted in all capacities, such as cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, and girls for general housework, to fill situations in gentlemen's families, now open. Apply immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, AN ENGAGEment; is a man of the very best knowledge of his profession, as greenhouse, plants, vinery, propagating, forcing, laying out grounds, kitchen, and flower gardens; being brought up to gardening in some of the largest gardens in England, and has had seven years practice in this country; has a wife and one child; wants a steady place, or a place with good wages for six months; can be well recommended. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who is a good groom, and has thorough knowledge of the management and treatment of horses; understands the business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability; is a good vegetable gardener; is willing to go a short distance in the country, and make himself useful in a gentleman's place. Address N. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER and farmer of first-class abilities, with a gentleman requiring a person of extensive experience in laying out new grounds, graperies, green-houses, fruit trees, raising all kinds of vegetables, care of stock, fencing and farm produce. Terms moderate. Address B. G., Smyth's seed store, three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses in all its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; is a competent groom and good driver; is not afraid of work; has the best of City recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address L. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young married man; has a good knowledge of general gardening; is a careful hand over horses; is an active, energetic man, not afraid of work, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; City reference. Apply to P. D., seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH SIX YEARS' experience in this country, wants a situation as gardener, or as gardener and farmer; has the best of reference as to capability, character, &c. Call at or address M. S., Graves' bird store, No. 150 Chambers-st., or Smyth's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, who perfectly understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days, or address J. B., at J. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener and agriculturist; none need apply who do not require a first-rate gardener; has worked a nursery on shares the last three years; has a relative competent to manage a dairy. Address K., at Mr. Martin's, No. 73 Catharine-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL young man as coachman to a single gentleman or a small family; will be found capable and obliging; would act in the capacity of valet to a gentleman about to travel; has the very best of City reference. Address, for three days, B. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; understands the care and management of horses, carriage and harness; any one in want of a trustworthy man, call at the house of his last employer, No. 10 West 39th st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to L. M., care of Madame A. Alviset, No. 590 Broadway, will receive immediate answers for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman who has filled respectable situations in this country; is well acquainted with the care of horses, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Campbell's, harness-maker, 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of first-rate qualities; understands the care and management of carriage and horses perfectly, and will be found very obliging. Can be well recommended. Address C. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION IN the country; a person who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and one that can be most highly recommended, and can be seen at his last employer's office, No. 251 Pearl-st. Address Mr. GOODWIN, of the above office, from 10 to 2 o'clock, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address R. C. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single young man, who is very capable of his business, and has good City references to that effect. Address J. H., No. 3 Garden-row, corner 11th st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; HAS had several years' experience in this country and Scotland; understands gardening and all its branches; can come well recommended as to honesty, industry and sobriety. Address a note to T. G., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had several years experience in the wholesale hosiery and fancy dry-goods business; is accustomed to accounts and to entering goods; can give best of City reference. Address A. B. C., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 14th st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town Church. Having some 15 years' experience as sexton, would like employment in the same capacity. Inquire or direct F. C. P. S., No 278 8th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant man who fully understands his business; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; has no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Can be seen or heard of by addressing R. C. W., for three days, at Samuel Lowry's, No. 68½ University-place, opposite the Library, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man of 15 years experience in this country; practically acquainted with greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables, &c., laying out of new grounds; has a long experience in planting of fruit and ornamental trees; seven years in one place; best of City reference; has a wife and small family. Address a note to P. D. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ALBANY, a situation in some respectable family, as waiter, or would have no objection to travel with a family; would take care of an invalid; or would take care of one horse and do the waiting besides, if required; is both neat and tidy; is of very steady habits; can come highly recommended from his last place. Direct to J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant young man who understands the care and management of horses and carriages and harness, and has no objection to go in the country; is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage, and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address A. J., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who is a good groom and has a true knowledge of the management and treatment of horses, and well acquainted with the use of carriages and harness, and can produce the best of reference as honesty and sobriety, and has no objection to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and prefers the country. Apply to P. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; a careful driver, and plain gardener; can milk well, and do the general work about a place; a good home more an object than high wages; is sober and industrious; has the best of reference from his former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man who understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; has no objection to go to the country; is also willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage; the best reference can be produced from his last employer. Address J. T. F., No. 66 University-place, at Wm. Loury's, harness maker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young Scotchman, thoroughly conversant in every department of the business, greenhouses, graperies, &c.; is a stout, active man, not afraid of work, and feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to any one who may employ him. References unexceptionable. Address A. F., at the Seed-store. No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer's advantage. The best of reference can be produced from his last employer. Address JOHN L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, who has lived in some of the best families; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; no objection to the country. Address J. M., for two days, at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, or Union square Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the most satisfactory reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is fully qualified to perform all the above. Address C. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED — BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without children, a situation as coachman and groom; one who perfectly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can give the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address A. B. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference; country preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, A PROTestant, a situation a short way in the country, as coachman and gardener; has lived a number of years with his last employer in the above capacity; can come well recommended, and knows his business. Can be seen for two days at the Bible House No. 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A practical man; has a thorough knowledge of hot and cold grapery, green-houses, flower grounds and vegetables; is an excellent propagator; will be found to be a trustworthy and capable man, as his reference in this City will show. Address G. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND assistant gardener, by a single man; has lived two years in his last place. He can refer to his late employer in this City. Any lady or gentleman in want of such a man, will address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American boy, in any legitimate business; is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IL FAVORITA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SENOR VALIENTIS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—MESALLIANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE—THE REVIEW.

BOWERY THEATRE—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MAGIC HANDS—MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.

NATIONAL THEATRE—A LIFE'S VENGEANCE—THE CROWN PRINCE—CLAUDE DUVAL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELBOY NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE STATUE LOVER.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, April 23, at — o'clock.

To our Subscribers.

We sought relief from the extreme pressure of advertisements yesterday morning by omitting a large number of such notices that had been put in type for that issue of the TIMES. We seek relief this morning by the issue of a SUPPLEMENT, in which our subscribers will find four pages of Correspondence, News and miscellaneous reading matter. Both these processes are somewhat expensive, but we can discover no method of avoiding them without injustice to those who expect, reasonably enough, to find in the columns of the TIMES a full summary of current intelligence. It is becoming daily more and more evident that either readers or advertisers of the leading daily journals must be restricted in the space devoted to them, or that one or the other must *pay more* for enlarged accommodations. Those of our subscribers who may fail to receive the SUPPLEMENT, which is issued with this morning's TIMES, will confer a favor upon us by sending their address to the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Saxonia*, with one day's later news from Europe, passed Sandy Hook at a late hour last night, and was expected up about the time of going to press with our first edition.

The final adjournment of the Legislature took place last night at 9 o'clock. The closing scenes were characterized by no extraordinary confusion, and the members parted, apparently, in the best of humor—having worked hard almost up to the last moment. Nothing whatever was done in the Quarantine matter. In the Senate, a motion was adopted to agree with the report of the Committees of Conference on the Tax bill—thus finally striking out the appropriation for the Commissioners of Record. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill was also agreed to by both Houses. An Executive session was held at 6½ o'clock, but it is understood that all the appointments acted upon were those of Notaries Public. The Governor returned with his veto the bill raising the salaries of the Clerks of the New-York Police Courts, and the veto was sustained. In the Assembly, the request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the Quarantine removal bill, was debated, and finally disagreed to. The vote by which the bill relative to the public health of New-York was lost, was reconsidered, but the bill was again lost. Two vetoes of private bills were received from the Governor, and sustained. The death of Ex-Governor BOUCK was noticed in an appropriate manner. The usual ceremonies and addresses in each House closed the proceedings. Previous to the adjournment the Governor sent in a list of bills signed by him, among which are the Atlantic-street (Brooklyn) Tunnel bill, the Tax Levy and the Supply bill.

A letter has been addressed to Senator SPINOLA, signed by all the Democratic Senators, in which the opinion is expressed that the action of the majority of the Senate in placing him under arrest, was an unjustifiable exercise of partisan power. They do not hesitate to denounce the proceeding as an insult to him, and through him to his constituents, and they express their approval of his determination not to apologize for an expression which he never made use of.

The Mexican mails by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., reached this City yesterday. We are thus in receipt of files and correspondence containing ample details of news previously forwarded by telegraph. No doubt is left of the predominance of the Liberal cause throughout the Republic; the few points occupied by the Conservatives outside of the capital having been abandoned, in the hope of saving the latter place from the Constitutional army, now closely investing it. The City of Mexico is thus the only foothold left to the Church party. MIRAMON remained at Orizaba inclosed between two detachments of the Liberal force; while desertions were daily thinning his ranks. Several leading officers of the garrison of Mexico, including the noted ECHEAGARAY, have joined the army of the Constitutionalists. The Juarez Government had addressed a circular to the several States, announcing their recognition by the United States, and anticipating the most fortunate results from the circumstance. Its influence in securing loans for the Liberal Treasury, had already been felt.

By the arrival of the Overland California Mail at St. Louis, we have advices from San Francisco to the 25th ult. No change had occurred in the markets. The finances of the State are reported to be in a flourishing condition, there being upwards of $800,000 in the treasury. The mining news is favorable, both from California and British Columbia. The news of the admission of Oregon as a State created no excitement on its reception at Portland.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have advices from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 2d inst. The country is reported to be in a state of revolution. An action had taken place between Generals GARVAEZ and PLINTO, in which the former was routed. The town of San Felipe had been plundered of $100,000 worth of property by General ZAMARA.

The principal witness called yesterday in the Sickles case was JOHN THOMPSON, Mr. SICKLES' coachman, who testified to the improper intimacy existing between KEY and Mrs. SICKLES—to the fact of KEY'S visits to her at night during her husband's absence from Washington, their repeated meetings at the Congressional Burying-ground, &c. Mr. WOOLDRIDGE was recalled, and testified as to the reception of the anonymous letter by Mr. SICKLES. Mr. BRADY then offered the letter in evidence, and the Court decided to receive it. The Court also decided to receive the evidence of Mr. SICKLES' declaration on seeing KEY wave his handkerchief immediately preceding the shooting—not as part of the *res gesta*, but as tending to prove the condition of his mind. The cross-examination of Mr. WOOLDRIDGE was not concluded when the Court adjourned. It is believed that the testimony for the defence will be concluded to-day.

The proceedings in the case of the Oberlin rescuers have assumed a new phase. After the conviction of SIMEON BUSHNELL on the 11th April, at Cleveland, the case of Mr. LANGSTON, another of the indicted parties, was called up. The counsel for the defence were prepared only with the case of Prof. PECK, of Oberlin College. The prosecution declared that the remaining thirty-six cases must be tried by the same Jury that convicted BUSHNELL. To this the prisoners positively refused to submit; whereupon their recognizances were canceled, and the entire party of thirty-six was sent to jail, where they remained during Saturday and Sunday. They are reported as taking their imprisonment coolly; receiving their friends in the jail, and holding religious services among themselves. This action of the Court creates great excitement. Sentence has not yet been passed upon Mr. BUSHNELL.

A new trial has been granted to Mrs. CLARINDA YOURDAN, convicted at Utica of the murder of her husband. The ground upon which the new trial is ordered is, that one of the Judges was absent from the Bench for a short time during the impannelment of the Jury on the first trial.

General TWIGGS has ordered out a cavalry force for active service against the Indians in Texas. Major VAN DORN is charged with the duty of scouring the country to the western line of the State. The force numbers about one thousand men. The settlers on the frontier complain bitterly of new outrages from the savages. The arrangements made by the Government for the removal of the Reserve Indians beyond the limits of the State are said to be at the point of consummation.

The Charleston *Courier* denies the report that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of that city have thrown out the bill against Capt. CORRIE, of the slave-yacht *Wanderer*. The Jury had not reached his case.

A destructive fire occurred at New-Bedford, Mass., on the 18th April. It originated in the carriage factory of WM. A. NASH, and destroyed eight other buildings. The loss is estimated at $20,000. It is feared that some lives were lost.

The Canal Fraud Investigation in Illinois has been resumed by the Special Committee of the Senate, continued for the purpose. The duties of the Committee extend to an investigation, not of the Canal frauds only, but of the records relating to the State debt; a detailed report is to be presented at the next session of the Legislature.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the United States Circuit Court sitting at Mobile, charged the Grand Jury, April 12, with special reference to the Slave-trade and the enforcement of the Neutrality laws. The Judge dwelt strongly upon the rumors that secret filibustering expeditions had been fitted out under the sanction of the Administration, and denied the truth of any such assertions. The expeditions from Mobile against Nicaragua were also alluded to, and the correspondence which passed between the Revenue officers of Mobile and the Treasury Department in reference thereto were stigmatized as disclosing evidences of artifice and fraud.

U. S. Deputy Marshal MCRAE and four citizens of Fairfield County, Geo., were arrested at Savannah on the 15th of April, at the suit of Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, on a charge of unlawfully carrying away his property—viz: the negroes of the *Wanderer*. The parties were held to bail.

A narrative of extraordinary interest will be found in our columns this morning, giving an account of the adventures of a young lady, who was cast away on a desolate island in Lake Superior, where she remained until she was rescued by a party of Indians from the British side of the Lake.

A man named CHAS. A. KENNAN made complaint yesterday before Justice WELSH that Carlos R. Wilcox, George W. Vesey, Wm. Penine, Samuel H. Ormsby and Daniel Woodhouse were engaged in a bogus banking business, under the name of the Indiana Cove Bank, at Petersburgh, Pike County, Ind. They were arrested, but not committed, Justice WELSH not being satisfied from his examination of the case that he had the power to require bail of them. The complainant was himself the acting cashier of the bogus concern.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, petitions numerously signed, counter to those recently sent in by Archbishop HUGHES and others, were presented. They urge that no sectarianism should be allowed in the religious instruction of the Randall's Island children. Drs. A. B. MOTT, U. H. CHURCH, J. W. F. GOULEY, CHAS. H. MEIER, A. C. LOOMIS and J. H. GREENE, were elected to fill vacancies in the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge DAVIES presiding, JEAN BOSQUET, the "man monster," charged with the murder of MARTINO DE SANTEZ, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and the District-Attorney, who entertained doubts of his sanity, accepted the plea. He was remanded for sentence. Ex-Judge DEAN moved that the case of WOOD, EDDY & Co., charged with infringing the lottery laws, be returned to the Court of General Sessions. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. JOSEPH COBURN, indicted for a felonious assault on Officer DAVISON, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence. JOHN GLASS, jointly indicted with five others, for the murder of WILLIAM DECKER, in Elm-street, on January 15, was placed at the bar for trial. The evidence occupied the Court till 10 o'clock P. M. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. GLASS was remanded for sentence.

Recorder BARNARD is disposing of a large amount of criminal business in the Court of General Sessions at present. HERMANN ISAACS was yesterday convicted of receiving stolen goods and remanded for sentence. DANIEL DRISCOLL and ANN KELLY pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sent to the Penitentiary. Two female pickpockets, whose likenesses embellish the Rogues' Gallery, were convicted of robbing a lady of her porte-monnaie. They were sent to the Penitentiary and fined $100 each. ABRAHAM BUCKLEY pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and BURTON KENDRICK to forgery. MICHAEL CORCORAN and JOHN KEMAN pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary. These were all remanded for sentence. JOHN REINHARDT was tried for larceny and sent to the Penitentiary. GEORGE H. THOMPSON for grand larceny was sent for two years to the State Prison. There were several other minor cases and corresponding sentences.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,200 bales at languid rates. Flour was heavy, and prices tended downwards. The movements in Grain were moderate at essentially unaltered figures. Coffee and Teas were in lively request. The sales included a cargo of 5,500 bags Santos Coffee; several lots of other kinds, and 4,000 pkgs. Green Teas. Prices of Coffee favored sellers, and of Teas were very firm. Sugars, Molasses and Rice were in fair demand. The transactions in Naval Stores comprised 3,000 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive and on the spot, at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 300 bbls. do. do., better quality, here, at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; 500 bbls. low No. 1 do. at $2@$3 ₱ 280 lbs.; and 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@53½c. ₱ gallon. Provisions were in good request, and New Mess Pork was dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Slave-trade Again.

The Slave traffic is taking a very curious turn in some of the Southern States. A jury in Charleston has acquitted the parties who were tried for importing slaves in the *Echo*. Judge CAMPBELL, in Mobile, has just charged the Grand Jury very strongly against the traffic, and urged upon them the imperative duty of punishing all who may be guilty of violating the laws on the subject. In Savannah—where the yacht *Wanderer* has openly landed a large cargo of African negroes—there seems to be a sharp conflict between the Federal officers and the parties implicated. Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR, the owner of the *Wanderer*, seems to have taken a position of open and undisguised defiance of the General Government, and, as will be seen in another column, has actually procured the arrest *of the United States Marshal*, and of the citizens who aided him in detaining part of the negroes whom the *Wanderer* had brought from the coast of Africa. The Court to which Mr. LAMAR made application in this singular proceeding, promptly issued the order of arrest, and held all the parties concerned to bail for their appearance upon trial! A card of sundry citizens of Telfair County, which we publish in another column, tells the whole story.

Meantime, the Federal authorities seem to be moving with a very timid and hesitating step in the prosecution of the owners of the *Wanderer*. The vessel was indeed confiscated and ordered to be sold under direct authority of the Federal Government; but Mr. LAMAR, upon the ground, proclaimed himself the owner of the vessel, warned all persons against bidding against him, and actually knocked down the only man who had the temerity to disregard this menace. The telegraph informs us that Mr. LAMAR and others have been indicted by a Grand Jury for their breach of the laws against the Slave-trade; but the matter seems to be followed up with no energy indicative of earnestness, and is very likely to have the same result as the similar proceeding in the case of the *Echo*. It is perfectly well understood that Mr. LAMAR makes no secret of his share in the transaction; that he proclaims everywhere the fact that he owned the *Wanderer*; that he called under his orders; that she brought over a cargo of slaves by his express directions; that they were landed in Georgia, and are now within the limits of that State. Unless we have been entirely misinformed, Mr. LAMAR has taken occasion more than once to present some of these imported negroes to *Federal officers* in Georgia, and to inform them very explicitly that these negroes were brought from Africa in the *Wanderer* by his express agency and explicit orders. At some time or other, when it suits the convenience of the Government, Mr. LAMAR will probably be tried for these flagrant and acknowledged violations of the law of the United States. He is evidently confident of an instant acquittal,—not from any doubt or denial of his guilt, but because he has full faith in the determination of a Savannah jury to commit perjury for the sake of nullifying a law of the United States and reopening the Slave-trade. Whether this confidence is or is not well placed we shall probably know in due course of time.

One thing is very clear. If the reliance of the slave-traders upon Southern juries proves to be well founded, and the Federal Government maintains a position of indifference and inaction in the matter, we shall have thousands and tens of thousands of African slaves landed upon our Southern coasts every year. There is nothing, in fact, to prevent a very active prosecution of this infamous lucrative traffic. If at the North juries would not convict smugglers, smuggling would become one of the most extensive branches of foreign commerce. The same result will follow impunity to the Slave-trade.

The English Reform Bill.

The actual state of the Reform Question in the British Parliament, and the consequent condition of political England, do not reflect much credit either upon the patriotism or the statesmanship of the British legislators. Some time since the London *Times* bade the whole world look with admiration, not unmixed with awe, upon the noble spectacle presented by the Lords and Commons of England in their debate upon the question of Peace or War in Europe. The significance of of that spectacle when rendered into plain English was simply this: That England wished no war, and therefore that if she could prevent war by any sacrifice of her past foreign policy, or any injustice to her present allies, she would not hesitate to do so. In this attitude there was at least something of Roman devotion to the immediate interests of the nation, if not much of that magnanimous and far-reaching policy which alone deserves in modern times the lofty name of statesmanship.

But what can be said of the chaos into which the British Parliament has resolved itself over the propositions of the Derby Government for a new extension of the political franchise, and a new modification of the representative system of England? The Government of Lord DERBY, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, brought in a Reform bill, avowedly not because they believed any Reform bill at all either necessary or desirable, but because they had reason to fear that certain sections of the educated classes not clothed with the franchise might make so serious a stir on the subject as to arm a formidable opposition with the means of ejecting the Ministry. The Reform bill thus incubated, was worthy of its origin, and exactly fitted to fulfill the objects of its creators. It was at the same time framed in strict harmony with the tone and characteristics of previous measures of the same sort, and could only be decidedly supplanted by a very different proposition, based on grounds entirely new to the history of Parliamentary Reform in England, and involving results for which no party of consequence in the State was prepared. Had a strict regard to the real dignity and interests of England controlled the leaders of the opposition, these facts, which few pretended to deny, would have saved the Government measure from any vehement and regularly organized attack. But no sooner was the bill introduced than two of the traditional Whig chieftains, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, resolved to make it, if possible, the means of climbing back upon the pleasant Treasury benches they had loved so long and so well. They went to work at once accordingly, drawing into their service the extreme Radicals, whose views they never had adopted and never could adopt. Lord JOHN RUSSELL courted the alliance of Mr. BRIGHT, with the full intention of throwing Mr. BRIGHT over as soon as he should have gained his victory over the Conservatives. Lord PALMERSTON gave his approbation and his blessing to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with the full intention of leaving that lively little statesman to perish in the embrace of Manchester as soon as he should have shaken Lord DERBY in his seat. The Reform bill has been fought upon its successive stages in this strange triangular fashion, and now the *Europa* brings us the news that the Government had been defeated on a resolution moved by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with a conglomerate majority of thirty, although the Government vote was far stronger than that of any single party to the hostile coalition. Lord DERBY had not, however, resigned office, nor was it at all certain that he would do so. It appeared, indeed, far more probable that England would preserve, in the gravest European crisis of the century, the extraordinary attitude of a liberal nation, governed by a Tory Government, which has lost the confidence of the country, without finding any successor capable of commanding it.

Emigration to Hayti.

When the social and personal condition of free colored people in this country is considered, it is not a little surprising that they should be so generally and obstinately averse to emigration. We treat them as an inferior caste, in the Free as well as in the Slave States. The barrier which we maintain between ourselves and them is one which they cannot overpass. Call it prejudice if you will; denounce its injustice as much as you please; there it stands, shutting out the negro from everything like equality of position, of pursuits and of social consideration. At the South he is a slave, and at the North his condition is scarcely less galling to a sensitive nature, and hardly less depressing to his ambition. Yet he clings to the United States with most tenacious attachments. He seems to lack entirely the spirit which has, in so many notable instances compelled the oppressed to quite their native land in order to find elsewhere the liberty denied them at home. The passage of centuries and generations does not extinguish in the descendants of Europeans a partiality for the home of their fathers. Not so with the colored man. Africa is the country, of all others, most repulsive to him, and force alone can make him leave his land of contumely, bondage and suffering, for that where lie the bones of his ancestors.

An attempt is just now making to create a free negro emigration to Hayti. Last Summer the Emperor FAUSTIN sent two agents to the State of Missouri for the purpose of inducing free persons of color to emigrate to his dominions. They made inquiries and examinations, the results of which were reported to their Government. The Republican Administration adopted the enterprise, and accordingly President GEFFRARD has sent PAUL E. DESDUNES, one of the men who visited Missouri, to New-Orleans. M. DESDUNES advertises in the St. Louis *Democrat* that he is authorized to grant a free passage from New-Orleans to Hayti to every person of color who shall apply for it, and guarantees free boarding and lodging for one month from the day of landing at Port-au-Prince.

The Island of St. Domingo is one of the most delightful spots in the world. Except the low places on the coast, it is remarkably healthy. Its productiveness is wonderful. No country could be better adapted to the negro constitution and habits. The colored man would there escape wholly from the prejudice which crushes him here. In a community of his own color, and under a government of men like himself, surely he ought to feel at home.

We shall look with interest to see how many avail themselves of GEFFRARD'S liberal offer.

A CURIOUS NARRATIVE OF SHIPWRECK.—A correspondent at Chicago sends us a very interesting narrative of the shipwreck of a young lady three years ago, and of her residence from that time to this upon an uninhabited island near the British Coast of Lake Superior. The story is so remarkable that we are not free from suspicion that it may have been one of those practical jokes called hoaxes, by which ingenious young gentlemen endeavor to impose upon the credulity of the public through the inadvertence or haste with which editors are often compelled to examine the masses of matter submitted to their inspection. We see nothing in the narrative, however, except its strangeness to render it improbable,—and we accordingly submit it to our readers this morning.

The lady in question is a Miss RICHARDSON, of Cleveland, and is stated to have been going to Green Bay in May, 1856, in the bark *Mary*, Captain EDWARDS, with a crew of seven, including the mate, who was her cousin. The bark was wrecked in a storm and driven upon the island. She was the only survivor of the whole number, and spent the next three years in solitude upon the small and desolate island upon which she had been thrown. In February last the island was visited by a party of Indians, who took her to the British Coast. She soon reached Fort William, and went thence to Marquette, and so to Chicago, on her way to her old home at Cleveland.

Her story is exceedingly interesting, and if it be true, is among the strangest incidents of the day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT.—On the 9th of May an amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, requiring a period of two years after naturalization to elapse before adopted citizens will be allowed to vote, is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The proposed amendment has been sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and, in fact, the sense of the people seems to be decidedly in favor of it in Massachusetts, though it excites a good deal of criticism in other States. In Wisconsin, particularly, where the German vote is very large, it is denounced, not only by Democrats, but by Republicans as well. Mr. CARL SCHURZ, a German Republican orator, is announced to speak in Faneuil Hall against the measure, having come from Milwaukee for that express purpose.

There is but one consideration to be urged in support of such a measure. Party hacks will be less eager to manufacture foreigners into citizens if they are compelled to wait two years before they can reap the benefit of their votes. We doubt whether this advantage is a sufficient answer to the many objections to which the proceeding is obnoxious. When foreigners become citizens they are, in fairness, entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens:—and it would be an invidious distinction to require *them* to wait two years after citizenship before they can exercise this particular right. It would be more just to extend the probationary term and adopt other safeguards against the evil which this provision is intended to remedy.

THE RESULTS OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—Very great diversity of opinion prevails throughout the world as to the effects, political, social and economical, of emancipation in the West Indies. The advocates of Slavery in this country have assumed and steadily insisted that the abolition of Slavery in those islands has been utterly disastrous—that it has ruined their industry, destroyed their commerce, and proved utterly disastrous in every way to their prosperity. The opponents of Slavery, both here and in England, have met these assertions with less success than many who agree with them in principle could desire. The facts of the case have not been studied with sufficient care, or set forth with sufficient impartiality, on either side.

Those who desire an intelligent discussion of this subject cannot fail to be interested in the series of letters from the Special Correspondent of the TIMES, now in course of publication in our columns. The second of the series, which we publish this morning, presents the political and social condition of the island of Barbadoes in a clear and instructive light, and affords ample ground for the formation of a reliable judgment concerning the effects of emancipation upon that island.

These letters are written by an *attaché* of the TIMES Office,—a gentleman of education, ability and intelligence, eminently practical in his observations and impartial in his reasoning on the facts which fall under his notice. We are confident that in this series, which we shall publish as rapidly as the space at our command will permit, he will add largely to the general stock of useful information upon this subject.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The fears which were at one time expressed that the Legislature intended to interfere injuriously with the composition of the Central Park Commission have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, the new law passed gives the Commission power to remedy the only evil which has been found practically serious, by limiting its own numbers to *seven*. The Board is no longer obliged to fill vacancies that may occur: and we trust it will perceive the wisdom of availing itself of the permission thus accorded.

One great thing has been accomplished in the fact that *thus far* the management of the Central Park has been kept entirely aloof from party politics. Efforts have been made at various times, by both political parties, to establish a partisan influence in the regulation of its affairs and in the control of the men employed upon it. But they have been defeated hitherto and the business of the Park has been carried on with sole and exclusive reference to its speedy and economical completion. Neither party has been permitted to use its patronage for the promotion of party ends. We trust that any similar attempts that may be made hereafter will be equally unsuccessful. The Board is now in very good working condition, and will promote its own efficiency, as well as preclude party influences that may seek admission, by leaving existing vacancies unfilled.

THE EVENING POST'S LAW.—In regard to the Staten Island matter, the *Post* of last evening says:

"Under the existing law, (Laws of 1855, p. 800,) counties are liable for property destroyed or injured by mobs. The suits to be brought are civil suits, and to be tried like all other civil suits. Under this law, suits to the amount of about $300,000 have been commenced on behalf of the State and by individuals against Richmond County. The only questions to be tried in them are: Was the destruction lawful? If not, was the destruction provoked by the acts or omissions of the owners? *If either of these questions should be answered by the Court and Jury in the affirmative, the action of course fails.*"

Not "of course" by any means. The *Post* will find that "provocation" or "omissions" constitute no justification for riot and arson. If the "destruction" was "lawful," no justification is needed, and in *that* case "the action of course fails."

The *Post* preaches a very different sort of doctrine in respect to SICKLES. Will it pretend that KEY gave no "provocation"? And should "the action" against SICKLES on account of provocation "fail of course"? We have not so understood that luminous and consistent journal.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Our Police Commissioners have a truly Napoleonic way with them. Their recent changes from one place to another have been effected with a degree of celerity which should characterize all police movements. General NYE, the President of the Board, steps out of his place to the surprise of everybody, and as soon as his successor has been named by the Governor, Gen. TALLMADGE, the Superintendent, resigns and is at once appointed Counsel to the Board in place of Mr. HALL, and before the two new members will have an opportunity to take their seats, we understand it is the intention of the present Board to save them the trouble of making any appointments, by appointing Gen. NYE Superintendent, and electing Mr. BOWEN President of the Board. These changes are prompt and business-like, and will be sure to secure the confidence of the public in the ability of the old members of the Board to take good care of themselves. If they had shown half the alacrity last September in sending a squad of policemen down to Staten Island, the Quarantine Hospitals would have been saved from the fury of the Sepoys.

THE PIKE'S PEAK BUBBLE.—The Western Railroad and Hotel interests are rather overdoing the Pike's Peak business. Almost every mail brings us large placards, with maps, &c., and very exultant letters from various parties who have gone to the land of gold, and written home details of their marvelous success. But these narratives invariably wind up by recommending some particular route as by far the best, and some special railroad as the only one by which this new California can be safely reached. It will be eminently prudent for persons who can get a tolerable living East of the Mississippi not to be too easily dazzled by the rosy fictions about Pike's Peak.

Alleged Bogus Banking.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A few days since a written statement, of which the following is a copy, was made before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court:

"I make a complaint against an institution, called the "Indiana Coal Bank," said to be located at Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana, but has no place of doing business except at an office, No. 22 William street, first floor, in the rear, kept by —— Durham, with the name of C. Bennett on the side of the door. The so-called bank has no charter, and does not possess a dollar in specie. It is now in debt to complainant $150 for services rendered, which it has not the power to pay, all the parties being poor. The officers consist of the following parties, namely: Charles R. Wilson, who originated the movement; George W. Vesey, President and Director; Captain William Perrine, Director; Samuel H. Ormsbee, Secretary and Director, and Daniel Woodhouse, broker, who is to go West with power of attorney to execute the bills on false tokens. They have now in the office, locked up in one of the two safes over $20,000 with complainant's name on each bill as "Cashier," which will make him liable to arrest by any one holding a single dollar of this illegal currency; also liable, on requisition, to be taken to Indiana. Complainant has been denied the privilege of entering this office or in way interfering or of having anything to say concerning these false tokens which he wishes destroyed. He, therefore, solicts an inteference on the part of your Honor to present others getting him into trouble with the authorities of this or any other State. C. ACKERMAN, No. 65 Wall-street."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ackerman appeared at the City Hall Police Court and made the following affidavit:

Police Court, City Hall, State of New-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Ackerman, of No. — High street, Brooklyn, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the annexed [the above] complaint [marked "A"] is true; that the persons mentioned in said complaint have combined and conspired together to defraud, by means of passing the false tokens mentioned in the complaint, and that said persons have declared and uttered them, intending to pass said false tokens for genuine money; the said bank has no lawful existence.

CHAS. ACKERMAN.

Sworn before me, April 19, 1859.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

Upon the above a warrant was issued for the parties complained of, three of whom—Messrs. Wilcox, Ormsbee and Woodhouse—were soon afterwards arrested by Officers Smith and Gardner. An examination was immediately had. The only witness examined was the complainant, who partly testified as follows:

I have never seen and do not know that there is a charter of the "Indiana Coal Bank," and have been told by all the parties except two, not in the concern when it started, that there was no banking charter; the names of these two are Ormsbee and Woodhuse; those who told me that there was no banking charter are C. R. Wilcox, George W. Vesey, the President; Wm. Perrine, one of the directors, and G. M. Tompkins, who was then connected with the concern as Secretary and one of the directors; the subject of the charter was discussed at almost every meeting of the directors, all of whom admitted that there was no banking privilege; the President was especially strong in this declaration that there was not a single banking privilige; it (the Bank's) movements have changed several times since I have been into the arrangement; in the first arrangement the President, George W. Veeey was to have $15,000 out of the funds, out of which he was to give me $5,000. Mr. E. M. Tompkins were to receive $10,000 each; each of them was to give me $2'500, making my share $10,000; it was an understood thing that we would dispose of these bills to whom we pleased, how we pleased, and when we pleased; various propositions were made by the parties mentioned above as to how we should dispose of the bills, and a Jew named Moses Levy was to have $500 for dating and numbering bills; he (Levy) told me that was an arrangement made by him and Mr. Wilcox, but it turned out that the dating was done on the engraved plate, so that Mr. Levy lost his job; it was a well-understood thing, much talked about, and much laughed about, as to who should get ahead of each other in doing, as they say, in Wallstreet, "kiting;" it was generally understood by all the parties that it was a "kiting" institution entirely, and that was frequently talked and laughed about; I knew very little of banking busines—depended altogether upon what others said; frequently signed papers without knowing what they were; had little to say upon the matter at all, and never, I believe, spoke at any of the meetings; was persuaded into the thing by George W. Vesey, who told me that everything was correct; the bills to which my name were signed were so-called "Indiana Coal Bank;" they were lettered; some were lettered "1 A," some "1 B;" the fives and threes were engraved "A;" they were dated either December 16 or 18, 1858, and were, I think, payable to bearer, but I am not sure of that; these notes were payments for sums of different denominations; ones, twos and threes, (dollars;) they were also signed by George W. Vesey, President, and by power of attorney given from C. Ackerman to E. M. Tompkins; the only consideration to be given to the parties named for their shares was our services and the use of our names; I never knew Mr. Ormsbee until this afternoon, when he came and introduced himself to me, just before the arrest; I was Cashier and Treasurer of the Company since some where about the 1st of December; I do not accurately recollect the date; had never any funds in my possession belonging to the Company, except the "Indiana Coal Bank" bills; I put Mr. Ormsbee's name in the complaint because he is Secretary of the Company; I know him to be such because he sent a letter to me, of which the annexed letter is a copy, and which Mr. Ormsbee, who is now present, admits to be a copy; (letter read as follows:)

CHARLES ACKERMANN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am instructed by the President and Directors of the Eastern Coal Bank to forward to you the copy of the following resolution passed at the meeting held April 12, 1859. Motion made and seconded that in consequence of Charles Ackermann not having complied with the by-laws of Indiana Coal Bank in giving bonds as Cashier and Treasurer, that he be and is hereby removed from the office as Treasurer and Cashier of the India Coal Bank. Yours very respectfully,

S. H. ORMSBEE.

Cross-examined—I made a contract with Mr. Vesey on or about the 1st of December; it was a verbal contract; I cannot recollect when I effected the power of attorney of which I have spoken; it authorized him (Tompkins) to write the name of C. Ackerman on the Indiana Coal Bank bills as Cashier; I cannot give the language of the power of attorney; it was in the usual printed form; had no contract as Cashier except with Mr. Vesey—the one previously spoken of; when I said in my affidavit that the bills were "to go West," I meant that they were to be circulated in any Western State out of New-York; I believed they were to be so circulated from having been told so by parties, among whom were Daniel Woodhouse, George W. Vesey, E. M. Tompkins, Capt. Perrine, and all the parties, at several times; I was going West as far as Petersburgh, Indiana, with a small portion of the bills as cashier; I made a verbal contract to this effect with Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Vesey; I did not go because I had not the means; I was to receive $100 for going out there; I did not get a cent; I was to receive it from the President, Mr. Vesey; I did not because I did not get the money, and because things were not in a prepared state; what I mean is, that the bills were not all ready, and because there was no money; all the bills were not signed; more than 20,000 of them were fully completed; the amount which I was willing to take for my services was $130; the last arrangement that was made, I believe, was that some man named Ward was to buy the bank out under its organization, and to pay us each $3 a day for getting up the bills, signing them, &c.; the arrangement was made by Mr. Wilcox to me, to all of us; this arrangement never went into effect; I never received a cent; I demanded, yesterday, $130 for my services in the bank; I did not demand any money to go West with; Mr. Ward was to buy the bank—the organization—right out; I only know that the bank had no charter from having been told so by its officers; the reason assigned for not giving me the money claimed for my services was that they had none; I know that the bank was not ready to go into operation because the bills were not all signed.

By the Court—I have heard these parties talk of filing securities as a basis for their going into operation as a bank; the securities to be so filed were to be, I believe, some coal lands in Virginia; I do not know whether they had these lands.

The complainant was not further examined. He had no counsel. The counsel for defence (Mr. J. BECK) asked for a dismission, because the charges were not sufficiently and succinctly proven. The magistrate said that he had in his possession a large number of documents—minutes of the bank, &c.—bearing on the matter, and he would not give a final decision until he had examined them more closely. The case was then suspended for the present.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen was held at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, last evening—the President, P. W. ENOS, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. ENOS read a portion of a paper entitled "Reminiscences of the Fire Department." The immediate subject considered was "The Introduction of the Croton Water into New-York." A resolution in favor of donating $30 to HENRY H. GILLETTE, a fireman who broke his leg, and whose term of efficient service was thereby brought to a close, was referred to the Executive Committee. It was announced that since the last quarterly meeting $131 had been added to the treasury. The Association then adjourned till the next quarterly meeting, which will be held on the third Tuesday in July.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, leaves to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, with the mails and a large number of passengers for California. In consequence of the continued opposition, extremely low prices prevail, and there is a corresponding rush of people for tickets. The ticket swindlers are reaping a rich harvest out of the ignorance and stupidity of strangers who throng the City on their way to California.

THE QUARANTINE EXCITEMENT—POLICEMEN SENT DOWN.—At 9 o'clock last evening, Sergeant DIXON, with 30 patrolmen, left for Quarantine on the steamtug *Dr. Kane*. About one hundred more police were kept in readiness to leave for the same place at a few minutes' notice.

ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—JAMES NUGENT and PATRICK KELLY, *alias* "Patsey the Barber," escaped from Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon about two o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

AT EVANS' NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.

Good black cloth dress frockcoats.....$5 to $8
Fine black cloth dress frockcoats.....10 to 14
The finest French cloth dress frockcoats.....15 to 20
Elegant Spring overcoats.....6
Good cassimere business coats.....5

At EVANS' Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-street. Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

$6 Spring Overcoats,

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
New styles. Prices from $50 to $135.
495 Broadway, New-York.
163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"We have one of Grover & Baker's in our own family and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is as good as it was represented to be."—*New-York Ledger, April 2.*

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price 6s.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO,
No. 594 Broadway.
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings.
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYES, imported and for sale low, for CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway,

If you want a Choice Dress Suit,
AT A low price,
Call on DEMOGLO & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway, late Genin's,

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray st., N. Y.
{ No. 67 Gravier st, N. O.

French Clocks.
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES.
On account of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 445 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 192 Pearl st.)

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something Entire.
Is new in the hat line, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's Billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also at O'Connor & Callender's, No 53 Ann-st., the champion billiard table makers, and at WHITE'S the champion hatter, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—
This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To Housekeepers!!!—To prevent your house from being entered by burglars, use the Patent Rotary Lock which is universally admitted to be the most convenient as well as secure lock ever invented.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces; instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand unrivaled by any in the world. His splendid dye, (the only harmless one known) is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of all at the factory No. 6 Astor House.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

Lester's Sewing Machines.—Price reduced from $75 to $65; good hand stitch, two threads. Call and examine. Liberal commission to agents.
JOHN H. LESTER, No 483 Broadway, New-York.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order and warranted to fit; also, a fine assortment of Bayside Bosom Shirts at $18 per dozen, Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO M. TRACY, Agent.

Wigs $8.—CAMERON'S, No 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For quality and natural appearance we challenge the world. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.

Young Men wishing to engage in Business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a correct Phrenological Examination, as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold at No. 308 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway.

MARRIED.

THURSTON—MARLOR—In this City, NATHANIEL THURSTON Jr., to JENNIE M. MARLOR.

JAYE—KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 19, by the Rev. Robt. W. Cluett, D. D., GEO. A. JAYNE to Miss MARY E. KELLY both of this City.

SMITH—CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 19, by the Rev. J. W. Miller, at the residence of the bride's father, ADALBERT E. SMITH, of Trenton, Mich. to Miss EMMA, daughter of Jos Conklin, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Monday morning, at the residence of her son in-law, Dr. Hilton, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Philip Reynolds, of Fonda, Montgomery County, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Philip Peter M., and Alexander Reynolds, and of her sons-in-law, Jacob Burke, R. John Everett and Dr. Hilton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TUTTLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, April 17, at 12 o'clock, after an illness of two days, CHARLES F. TUTTLE, of the firm of Tuttle & Bailey, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from the Rev. Dr. McLane's Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

NEVILLE.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, ISABELLA M. NEVILLE, aged 25 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers Henry and John Neville, and of her uncle, Bernard Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 39 West 44th-st., between the 6th and 7th ave., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from there to Calvary Cemetery.

Philadelphia, Tamaqua, Mobile and New-Orleans papers please copy.

ARBUCK.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 18, of scarlatina, ALBERT CLASS, only child of William and Maggie A. Arbuck aged 1 year, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Beauregard Lodge, No. 28, F. A. M., and First Troop Washington Grays, Eighth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather No. 139 Greene st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 19 DUNCAN, youngest child of Felix V. and Margie B. Kennedy, aged 7 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of his grandparents, No. 26 West 16th st.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Monday, April 18, JOHN E., only son of John and Ellen Jane Oliver, aged 3 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 124 East 26th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 19, after a few hours of malignant scarlet fever, EDWARD MORTIMER son of Dr. E. G. and Jane W. Bartlett, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place at No. 43 West 11th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BULKLEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 18, at the residence of her brother, Erastus Bulkley, No. 2 0 Madison-st., Miss ALOGETA BULKLEY, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

VAN VOORHIS.—At Matteson, on Monday, April 18, JULIAN HALSTEAD, son of C. W. and C. M. Van Voorhis, aged 2 years and 10½ months.

The relatives and friends and the friends of his grandfather, Andrew Halstead, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., near 5th av.

TERRY.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, April 19, Mr. WM. H. TERRY, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his parents, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of his father, Mr. John Terry, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 10 Prentiss' Row, Fulman-st Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

PERRY.—In Williamsburgh on Monday afternoon, April 18, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Ezra H. Perry, aged 40 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 29 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

DE MOTT.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, April 18, JANE MARIA, only daughter of George V. and the late Mary De Mott, aged 3 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 3 Bergenav., Hudson City, N. J.

NEW BOOKS.

BRILLIANT AND ORIGINAL.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
NO. 115 NASSAU-ST.,
New York,
Publish this day,
SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
FIFTH SERIES,
Illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, preaching in the Surrey Music Hall. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.

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X—Declension from First Love.
XI—God's Barriers against Man's Sin.
XII—Comfort Proclaimed.
XIII—The Christian's Heaviness and Rejoicing.
XIV—Eve and its Remedy.
XV—Samson Conquered.
XVI—Looking unto Jesus.
XVII—Satan's Banquet.
XVIII—The Feast of the Lord.
XIX—The Blood.
XX—Love.
XXI—The Great Revival.
XXII—The Form and Spirit of Religion.
XXIII—Providence
XXIV—The Vanguard and Reward of the Church.
XXV—The World Turned Upside Down.
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FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 25x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-s., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SKINgle roofs re-covered with Wiegand's celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing, and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, seated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter from any part of the country, at Room No. 4 Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman, also No. 127 Prince-st., New-York. GEORGE WIEGAND.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE three story and basement brown stone front house No. 25 1st-place, Brooklyn. Lot 25x133 feet 5¼ inches, (33 feet 5¼ inches on rear,) with bath-room gas, furnace, &c. Also, the three story, attic and basement brick house on the east side of Clinton-st., first door south of the President House, 25x50 feet. Bath-room, gas, furnace, &c. These houses are well built and in very desirable locations. Will be sold on easy terms. Titles perfect. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VILLA SITES, OF two to five acres each, on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite Dobbs' Ferry. These plots are on the Palisades, 350 feet above the river, having a commanding view of the Hudson to the northward, and of the Ramapo range to the westward, and are about one mile from the depôt of the new railroad. For situation they are unsurpassed. For further particulars, inquire of WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 328 12TH ST., between Avenues B and C, comprising four lots, with buildings thereon lately occupied as a machine shop, suitable for a foundry, saw or planing mill, machinist or any manufacturing business, being located near the principal iron works and ship yards. Engine and line of shafting in building ready for work. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land, at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water-right attached thereto, will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BROOKLYN HOUSE.—THE two-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., 4 doors east of Classon-av.; a desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 10 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to Mrs SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF THE property known as Tammany Hotel, in the City of New-York, opposite the Park, together with all the furniture, fixtures and stock in the Hotel, and the entire good will of the business. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to C. BROWN, Agent.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—THREE NEW brown-stone front 3-story and basement houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn, with the Nassau water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. These houses are in a very desirable location, and will be sold low and on terms to accommodate purchasers.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 62 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURNILL, DAVISON & SUGGETT, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 91 WEST 42D STREET, north side, between 6th av. and Broadway; house 20x84 with extension; brown-stone front, 4 stories high, built in first-class style; lot half the block in depth; convenient of access to down town and Central Park; street 100 feet wide, ground high, and neighborhood improved and very fine. Price moderate and terms easy. Apply to J. M. DAVIS, No. 66 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS TO LEASE.—FOUR lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 43d st., and one lot in the rear on 42d st., together being 100 feet 6 inches on the avenue by 125 feet on the street. For good improvement long leases will be given. Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5th-av., or to HENRY WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome two-story and attic cottage, very desirably situated, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The grounds extend to about an acre, well planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, and include good stable, coach house, barn, well, cistern, &c. Apply to Box No. 667 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE WITH THE FURNITURE, situated in a very fine location. Rooms can be rented to the amount of $1,500 a year, leaving a beautiful suite of apartments for a family. Price $25,000. Some choice bottom lots would be taken in part pay. Apply to R. J. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED DINING and lodging house, west of Broadway. For two active men this is an opportunity seldom offered. Those having $3,500 in cash, may inquire of G. DURONCHE, No 128 Greene-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 and 6 and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEA SIDE BUILDING SITE, 4½ acres of land, beautifully located, at Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River, opposite Fort Washington; excellent well of water; shady grove of young locust trees; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STOry brown-stone front house, perfect in all its parts, and full size lot; house 26x60 feet, with every modern improvement and elegant finish. Inquire on the premises, 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANTLY-LOCATED four-story brick house No. 20 Abingdon-square, North side; has modern improvements, and all in good order. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 75 West 26th st., near 6th-av., with all the modern improvements, will be let with the furniture, if required. Apply to HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four-story, brown-stone front house, No. 139 West 34th-st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE, TWO, OR THREE LOTS, ON 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with stable-lots on 33d-st. Also, 50 feet on 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, with stable lots on 35th-st.; will be divided into a thirty and twenty-foot lot.
CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 25 LONDON-TERRACE 23d-st., in complete order, with every improvement, and a most desirable residence, will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises or to JNO. POTTS BROWN, No. 188 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 2 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots, Nos. 63 and 65 north side, near Irving-place; being in the vicinity of two parks, will make it always desirable for a private residence. To be sold on easy terms. Inquire at No. 63 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AVENUE—THE HOUSE and Lot No. 47 Lexington-av., with or without the furniture. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, four-story brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; price $9,500; all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 806 East Broadway, (fronting the Park,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, No. 193 4th-st., near Washington square; $9,000 can remain on it. Inquire soon at room No. 10, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY and finished attic brick house, &c., No. 104 Mercer-st., near 8th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

$1 100—CHEAP FOR CASH.—NICE HOUSE and lot situate near corner of Butler-st. and Washington-av.; lot 130 by 25, three blocks from Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at Nos. 65 and 67 Nassau-st., room 14.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 172 WEST 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side. Lot 25x100, house 25x32; 3 stories and basement; in thorough order. Has gas, plumbing, and hot air furnace complete, with furniture if required. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, and lot No. 102 West 34th st., near Broadway; the purchaser having the choice of range and heater. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 95 and 97 East 36th-st., brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 95, or of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
On Bergen Heights, N. J.,
OR WILL BE EXCHANGED
For paper or staple fancy goods. Address J. L. B., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

A half acre of land and double cottage-house, situated on the north bank of Shrewsbury River, N. J., adjoining Mount's Dock, and distant about two miles from the ocean. The situation commands a view of ocean, river and inland scenery. Price $3,000. Apply on the premises, or address WM. WRIGHT, Eiceville, N. J., or JOHN WHITE, No. 101 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; land extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 20 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded, and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c. Its situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by day work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from Fordham to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st., or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH, Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, entire hall, kitchen, &c; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of meadow and mowing land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNtry residence at Tubby-Hook, on the banks of the Hudson River, 11 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st. by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or, if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or 48 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. The house has been newly painted throughout, and is in perfect order, with every requisite for a large and respectable family, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. It is situated on high and healthy ground, well shaded with old forest trees, and commands fine views of the Bay and North River; is surrounded by 10 acres of lawn, meadow and woodland. The gardens are stocked with fruit trees in full bearing, strawberry and asparagus beds, &c. The out-buildings consist of coach and poultry house, cow-yard and shed, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to
C. ROBBINS, No. 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ¾ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depot. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides kitchen and cellarage, water closet and bathroom with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees and barn, stables, chicken-yard &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful residence, ten minutes' drive from the depôt, and convenient distance from church and school. The dwelling is a large stone building with every convenience. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising about seventeen acres, including large garden, well stocked; and beautiful lawn, with necessary out-buildings. Furniture will be let with the house. Apply to JACOB VANMATTA, Esq., Morristown, or to HENRY H. STATESBURY, No. 113 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY COTTAGE.—A NEAT, pleasant, cozy cottage-house and two acres of land, delightfully situated on the Bay within two miles of the Ferry, at Astoria. Grounds handsomely laid out, hedge fence, shrubbery, and fruit trees of the choicest kind; barn and carriage houses in good repair; first-class neighborhood; convenient and accessible by cars or boat. If applied for immediately, will be sold at a very low valuation, and on accommodating terms. Apply to W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Rent $200—A good cottage house, 40 by 60 feet on the ground, one and a half story high; seven rooms on the lower floor and four on the upper; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 60 or 70 acres of ground, two orchards and a quarter of an acre of blackberries, and good out buildings; good fishing and gunning on the place; large water-front and grove on the Sound. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO., No. 109 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A very desirable country residence, about ten minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 or 32 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees of full bearing, of the most choice kinds, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre. There are good out-buildings, barns, carriage house, &c. For terms, apply at No. 713 Broadway, or to CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPARTY.—A two-story and attic house (filled in with brick) and lot, 24½ acres, situate on Clove road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. House new, 37x40 feet, 15 rooms; contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water supplied by a never-failing stream through the place; barn and carriage-house; fine lawn; large garden and plenty of choice fruits. Also, the furniture, carriage, harness, garden tools, &c. Apply to W. YALE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

$10,500.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The substantial and spacious three-story house and lot No. 103 3d-av., west side, between 6th and 7th sts., with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the best neighborhoods in the City; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FOR SALE AT FORT LEE—A BEAUTIFUL plot of ground, containing about five acres, five minutes walk south of Tityou's Landing, and opposite 125th-st., New-York. On the property is a choice building site, a natural mound surrounded with fruit and shade trees. The new road from Hoboken along the river makes the above very desirable for a hotel or boarding house. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island; one on Castleton-av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range and pure spring water brought into the basement; stone stables and two acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place.
EDWARD BEMENT.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country. For sale, the first-class four-story English basement, stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., beautifully situated, opposite the Blind Institution, a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs. Very little cash and very low. No bill on house. Apply on the premises.

BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS MONTH—THREE-story frame house, 10 rooms, with attic, cellar and stable on rear; lot, 25 by 100 feet, all in good condition; neighborhood excellent; 20 minutes walk from Brooklyn Ferries. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Price, $6,800. Apply to JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, near the Sound, with a fine water view, on New-Haven Railroad, 40 miles from the City. Choice fruit and shade trees; in perfect order; fine mansion. Price $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 325 4th-av.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, A COTTAGE, IN GOOD order, near the Hudson River Railroad station; rent $300. Also for sale, several fine building sites, having splendid views of the river, Highlands, &c., and containing from two to eight acres, as may be desired.
THEO. McNAMEE, Irvington.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 16 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERICAULT, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden, &c., within three minutes' walk of depôt, (New-Haven Railroad.) Rent $160. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 29a Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 2½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance. The situation is healthy, and churches, post-office, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 40x40, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

Ice-house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and convenient.

For terms, apply to A. B. CASE & CO., 86 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Greenwich, Conn., about 30 miles from this City. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. It is from one half to three-fourths of a mile from the station on the New Haven Railway, and at a convenient distance from the Churches and the Academy. On the place, which embraces more than two acres of land, there are a good barn, garden and orchard.

Inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway; or of JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, and at Greenwich, after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—BEAUTIful VILLA SITES AT CATSKILL.—A piece of land in the village of Catskill, extending from the main road to the Hudson River, and containing about 23 acres. It can be so divided as to make two or three building sites of surpassing beauty. For extent of view and variety of scenery it can hardly be surpassed. Part of the land is in forest trees. There is a large variety of choice fruit, and the soil is of excellent quality. Upon the premises is a good farm house and out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are half finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HALF A MILE FROM THE STEAMboat landing at Lloyd's Neck, on the north shore of Long Island, 300 acres of land, the whole or in parcels. The building sites on this property cannot be surpassed, having two water fronts on both north and south sides. The soil is of the best for farming purposes, beautifully wooded, perfectly healthy as a residence, and surrounded by fine fishing grounds. In short, this spot combines every desirable quality, and is approachable in two hours, by daily steamer. Apply to HENRY LLOYD, on the premises, or to G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Pine-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most desirable water fronts unoccupied in this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY GOTHIC cottage and large barn in the City of Elizabeth, N. J. The house is new, having just been completed. The premises comprise eight lots, within six minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad Station, and one minute of Catharine-st. Station. The grounds are well laid out with fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c., with large garden. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 43, or at his Land Office, opposite depôt, Elizabeth, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes—a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers set in the building; 100 feet of dock in front of the building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to he cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 7th st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED one mile from the Village of Bedford, Westchester County, and 33½ miles from Harlem Railroad. The place is stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and offers great inducements to persons desiring a quiet and healthful country home. For particulars, inquire of G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., New-York, or of G. W. MILLER, on the premises. Price $800 per year.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE at the head of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, containing 14 rooms; also stables, bath-house; also an ice-house well-filled, being well calculated for a pleasant Summer residence. Communications daily by steamboat to the City. The adjoining house will furnish a full supply of vegetable, milk, &c. Terms for six months $300. Apply to HENRY T. SCUDDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A HANDSOME country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester county 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, (with or without furniture,) with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, &c., all in perfect order, suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel summer boarding-house. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE, IN good order, containing twenty-two rooms, with garden, fruit trees, and ten acres of land, with privilege of 100 acres. Also, a small house, with thirty acres of land. Also, a small cottage, with eighteen acres of land, on moderate terms; situated on Staten Island, near the landing with steamboat daily to and from the City. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COTTAGE IN TREMONT, (late Central Morrisania) Westchester, N. Y., situated on Madison-av., between 11th and 12th sts., near the Town Hall, containing seven rooms, with four open fireplaces in complete repair; lot 100 feet by 150; well stocked with choice dwarf pears, cherries, grape vines, currants, &c.; only five minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to SILAS D. GIFFORD, Lower Village.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. HULKLEY, No. 63 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY WITH a water front of 1,300 feet. The beautifully located grounds of Van Cortlandt's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining H. R. Remsen, Esq.'s, and Rev. Dr. Creighton's, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McGORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $150 to $500. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. O. Wilson's nursery and florist, in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—NOW READY AND WAITING FOR your possession immediately, only two minutes' walk from the depôt, beautiful place, one acre, with house, 10 rooms, nice garden, fruit trees, &c. Churches, schools and stores near by. Located on Union-av., Rye Neck, Westchester County. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNtry seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at New burgh—22 acres. Also, a furnished house and garden at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; also, an Italian villa at Yonkers; also, a large mansion and 20 acres at Flushing, and a large number of other Country Seats, on the river. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, 10 miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. There are eight daily railroad trains each way. Apply to the editor of the *Albion*, No. 16 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post-road, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 1 mile from Riverdale station; the house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees; four to five acres; a fine well of water; large carriage house; access by hack from Yonkers. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison av.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties, ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1¼ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—$3,200—House and 5 acres of good land. Fruit, shrubbery, &c., in abundance. 1 mile above Cruger's Station, on Hudson River. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated, or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. RILE, Portchester.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS FROM one to five acres each, on Fordham Hill, half a mile from the Railroad Depôt, on reasonable terms. Apply to Dr. HORSEFIELD, drug store, Fordham; JOHN BUSSING, Fordham; or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 78 William-st., second floor.

TO LET IN RYE VILLAGE—A HOUSE CONtaining seven rooms, small garden, &c., within three minutes' walk of depôt, (New-Haven Railroad.) Rent $160. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 29a Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

EDWIN BENEDICT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—In the village of Hackensack, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, 4th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises I shall offer for sale at auction, the building and lot known as the "Old Tavern Stand, lying west of the public square. Also, a great number of desirable building lots on State-st. and Morris st; two lots east of Plank-road, south of Nicholas Van Voorhis, and several lots west of Plank-road. The above is property formerly owned by Robert Campbell, deceased. For a more particular description, apply to G. G. ACHERSON, Esq. at the County Clerk's Office in Hackensack. Title indisputable.
EDWIN BENEDICT, Trustee, &c.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a city residence. Furnace, water-closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession on or before May 1. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st.; or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 1 Nassau st.

TUBBY HOOK.—FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXchange for City property, 2 3-5ths acres of land on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt at Tubby Hook, with the three-story frame house thereon, filled in with brick, with wing attached, built in the best manner and furnished with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c.; also, large stable, gas-house, and other out-buildings; the grounds are beautifully laid out with terraces, fountains, fine forest trees, &c. The above premises are bounded by 14

MEDICAL.

PROSTRATED FACULTIES AND GENERAL debility need no longer be the bane of life; there is sure relief to be found in TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Full particulars can be gleaned from a perusal of "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," beautifully illustrated, and sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

N. B.—Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, at his private residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8; Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

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Certain, safe and speedy cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

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PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
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NO. 345 BROADWAY,
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For sale at RAYMOND & CO.'S Agency,
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The Compound is sent free to any part of the United States. Postage 25 cents. May be received direct to
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FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
Newest Parisian treatment of Venereal Diseases.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
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A speedy cure for burns, scalds, felons, corns, sore or broken breasts, cuts, sprains, &c. Wholesale by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by all druggists.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Special Surgeon living, and of Professors CARMICHAEL and Merry, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of a certain class successfully treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The principal languages spoken. Terms moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hutterian Dispensar, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City. Established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured not less than fifty thousand cases, without a instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours; it roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, but treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposing the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at his consulting rooms from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broadway, second door north of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms. This work also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price, $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European medical practice; quackery unmasked, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, Gerdeutsche Zeitung, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick Me-up, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Strictures and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quacks, are invited to call. Office hours, 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Can call at his residence, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.
Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 136 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale by DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 535 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWRY,
Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome st.—so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted call immediately. No charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed, letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 942 Broadway. Office, No. 54 West 23d-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 272 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and sure cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 6th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle. $9 a dozen.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DISSONnet druggists offer for sale a vile counterfeit of the Antidote. We inform the public that we have no agents in this City, and but one in Brooklyn, viz.: Hayes, No. 170 Fulton-st., who has been the agent for the last ten years. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, strictures weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock.

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DR. BATE,
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NERVOUS PERSONS REQUIRING KIND and gentle treatment, as well as skillful and reliable operations, are invited to the rooms of the undersigned, where Artificial Teeth are inserted, imitating nature to life, and at accommodating prices. All the improvements in modern dentistry adopted. Teeth extracted or filled without pain. A lady always in attendance.
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SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S Show Case warerooms, No. 66 Chatham st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rich parlor suites, grand action piano-forte, valuable paintings, bronzes, statuary, Venetian mirrors Florentine tables, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, real Sevres and Dresden vases, &c. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 20, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., W. B. WESTCOTT will sell, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most superb variety of everything to be found in or requisite for an elegant and fashionably furnished residence; the whole of which will be peremptorily sold. There will be no reserved articles in the house, and must be removed immediately from the premises consisting in part of one superb carved suite covered in five colored brocatel, one full suite covered in blue and gold, one do. in silk velvet, all made to order and are not soiled; two superb rosewood etageres with plate doors and marble tops, antique chairs in satin brocade, rich damask and lace curtains, four elegant Parisian mirrors, very large and beautifully mounted; French escritoire, richly carved centre, pier and sofa tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, cost $450, used but three months; Turkish bronzes with Voltaire chairs to match.

SUPERB AND ELEGANT COLLECTION

of Sevres and Dresden vases, groups jewel cases, marble figures and other beautiful parlor ornaments, including a superb collection of rare and valuable paintings, chamber furniture of every description in rosewood, oak and mahogany to match, elegant bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty large hair mattresses, sofa bedsteads, secretaries, French cottage and spring-seat chairs, rockers, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE

of every description in oak, silverware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, rich China dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, superior extension table, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock. No postponement on any account

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Large sale of superb oil-paintings of the English, American and Flemish schools; among them will be found the works of Gignoux, Rossiter, Inness, Richards, Hall, Annelli, Post, Sonntag, Mattison, Dick, Williamson, Richart, Taft, Wm. Brown, Baker, Calyo, Lotichius, Durrie, Cuiverhouse, Tennant, Meadows, Le Grand, Northcote, Ginani, Menard, Varburg, De Munder, A. Helk, A. B. Veron, Matteson, Morland, Hilt, Atkison, Watson, Leonard, a fine miniature copy of Hogarth's Cock Pit, on ivory, De Place, Diaz Patturer, Soch of Vienna, Stalknecht, Tinturier, Vroleyk, Bles, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an invoice for account of executors, of about 30 exquisite copies of the old masters, painted to order for the late owner in Florence, all in richly carved and gilt florentine frames. The American pictures in this collection were mostly painted to order for the present owners. The foreign pictures have been just received direct from Europe, and have never before been exhibited. We sincerely commend this collection to our friends and the public as well worthy their attention, and assure them that every picture will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They are now on exhibition as above with catalogue.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 11 o'clock, at No. 89 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.:

Handsome Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by Baudoine—Consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, and en suite in blue, maroon and gold satin, elegant rosewood piano, made by Lighte & Lewton, 7⅓ octave; blue and gold satin window curtains, lined with silk; richly carved rosewood etagere with mirrors, carved rosewood sofas and centre tables, with marble-tops, papier mache and inlaid tables, elegant gilt mantel clocks, "Crusader and Saracen;" French china vases, large pier and mantel glasses, velvet carpets, Mosaic rugs, oak extension dining table, oak sofa and chairs, rosewood and mahogany sofa chairs, &c., in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble-tops, library table and chairs, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had previous to sale at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at the elegant residence No. 68 St. Mark's-place, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rich rosewood suites in brocatel, elegant French plate pier glasses, gilt chandeliers, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, costly oil paintings and engravings, bookstands, etageres, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Ladd & Co., Boston, a very fine instrument; mahogany bedsteads, single and double; bedding, superior curled hair mattresses, dining room furniture, mahogany extension table, chairs, sofas, &c.; crockery and glass-ware, and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 61 Liberty-st.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 20 Varick-st.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the above No., the large assortment of valuable furniture contained throughout the same, consisting of carved rosewood front and rear parlor suites, rich coverings; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, a valuable instrument; Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; marble-top centre and side tables; pier glasses, mantel ornaments, glassware, China, &c.; extension dining table, buffet, book-cases and lounges, marble top bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, French and other bedsteads beds, mattresses, pillows, bedding; and, also, the furniture of the kitchen. Terms cash.
Also, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire assortment of fine household furniture of the private dwelling No. 276 West 22d-st., made by Roome, of Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. precisely, at No. 181 Clinton, between Baltic and Warren-sts., Brooklyn. Handsome Furniture—Walnut parlor furniture in maroon plush, walnut and iron chamber furniture, pier glass, splendid bronze and marble mantel clocks, walnut secretary bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths; rich lace window curtains, Heidenberg heater and fixtures, china, glass and kitchen furniture. This furniture is of Brooks' manufacture and is about as good as new.
Immediately after the above at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 169 Clinton, between Baltic and Harrison-sts. Handsome furniture in good order—Rosewood piano, mahogany and walnut marble top chamber furniture, mattresses pier glass, mahogany parlor furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, oval library and extension tables, chandeliers and brackets, fancy terra cotta punch kegs, oval chica, cut glass, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., household furniture, consisting of velvet carpet, mahogany suite in maroon plush, gilt frame French plate mirrors, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, crimson and gold brocatelle window curtains, rosewood music rack, mahogany extension table, mahogany marble-top sideboard; black walnut cane seat chairs; black walnut rocker in hair-cloth, crimson worsted window-curtains, black walnut sidetables, oil-paintings mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany dining-table, black walnut cane seat arm chairs, Brussels carpets, dressing bureau, green and worsted brocatelle window curtains, cornices, enameled cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, pallasses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets, mahogany hat-stand. Also, an assortment of kitchen crockery and glassware.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 20, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 32d-st., the entire costly and elegant furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood marble top mirror-door and back etageres, pier, centre and side tables, corner stands, elegant gilt frame mirrors, lace window curtains, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, sofas, tête-à-têtes, Turkish easy and reception chairs, superior hair and spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, tapestry, Brussels and medallion velvet carpets, oil cloths, oil-paintings and engravings, elegant vases, images, mantel ornaments, gas chandeliers and brackets, carved oak pillar and claw 20 feet extension table, with stuffed-seat chairs, to match; together with a large and desirable assortment of crockery and kitchen utensils, too numerous to mention, with which the sale will commence

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 East 12th-st., near 4th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, arm do.; rosewood piano, made by Linden & Fritz; mahogany card and centre tables, mahogany bookcase, gilt frame pier glasses, pier tables, ingrain carpets, hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, mahogany bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany office table, mahogany lounge in French lasting, marble-top commode, iron bedsteads, marble-top washstands, mahogany cane-seated chairs, mahogany extension dining table, dinner sets, oilcloths, stair-carpets, stair-rods, portable furnace, kitchen ware, China and glass ware, &c.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano, mirrors, original ancient and modern paintings, elegant bronzes and other articles of vertu, at auction, in consequence of the owner going abroad. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, 1859, at 11 o'clock, in the elegant house No. 35 West 20th-st., near 5th-avenue. The paintings will be sold at 3 o'clock. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, then drawing-room, library and dining-room, second-story bedroom, and lastly third floor and attic. Catalogues and orders to see the furniture on the day previous to sale, at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., the entire household furniture contained in the above two residences, consisting of the furniture of about 40 rooms, viz.: gilt frame French plate pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble top centre tables, rosewood piano-forte, Harman, maker; marble top and plain and dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pallasses, oil-cloths, dinner and tea sets, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.; together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—AUCtion sale of all the furniture, works of art and fine decorations contained in the elegantly furnished private residence No. 88 West 22d street, near Sixth-avenue.—D. S. HOUGH will sell as above, THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house or at No. 220 Broadway. The auctioneer calls particular attention to the above sale as embracing a rare opportunity for purchasers to obtain first-class goods at a moderate price. The house contains an unusually large and fine assortment of desirable goods, suitable for genteel housekeepers. Careful cartmen in attendance to pack or ship the goods.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 55 Nassau st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 131 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., all the furniture in said house, consisting in part of ingrain, Brussels and velvet tapestry carpets, oilcloth, china and glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, &c.
Also 6½ octave rosewood piano-forte made by one of the best City makers, and warranted.
Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, three Mercer County (Illinois) Bonds, $1,000 each, and Bond and Mortgage on lands in Hancock County, Iowa, made by HENRY BUDEK, for $1,250 (hypothecated) to be sold together.

AUCTION SALES.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st,

RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 84 WEST 22D-ST.:

All the Furniture contained in said house, made to order for present owner by Stoney, consisting in part of very handsome rosewood parlor suites, in maroon velvet; also, mahogany suite, in hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, mirror backs and doors; elegant rosewood bookcase; rich velvet tapestry and tapestry Brussels carpets; also, elegant 7⅓-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, cost $450, a splendid toned instrument; also, a splendid oil-painting "The Twins," after Landseer's celebrated painting; also, other oil-paintings, engravings, &c., superb gilt chandeliers, made by Haughwout; rosewood fancy tables, marble tops; velvet and Brussels stair carpets oil-cloths, elegant black-walnut arm-chair, in crimson velvet; handsome dining-room furniture; mahogany extension table, mahogany hat-rack, with mirror; elegant bedroom furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, glassware, crockery, &c., and a large quantity of superior kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, the genteel household furniture, removed from private residence of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bedroom furniture, full sets of brocatelle window curtains, with cornices and pier glasses to match; Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil do., gas fixtures, solid carved black walnut book-cases; one very handsome solid oak chamber suite, extension dining table, work table, pier, card and centre tables, rosewood etageres, wardrobe, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, washstands, together with an assortment of China and glassware, oil paintings, engravings, &c.
Also, a beautiful rosewood Chickering 7-octave piano-forte.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. IRVING informs his friends and the public that he has made an arrangement with Messrs. Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, where he will be found happy to serve his friends as formerly.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 124th-st., near 6th av., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of velvet carpets, parlor rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel; lace window curtains, rosewood piano, made by A. H. Gale & Co., piano stool, mirrors, oak extension table, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany card tables, mahogany hat-stand, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa in hair-cloth, mahogany rocker in hair-cloth, black walnut cane-seated chairs, window shades mirrors, Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble top bureau, mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany commode, mahogany crib, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, mahogany sofa in hair cloth, mahogany work table, iron bedsteads, toilet sets, gilt frame mirrors, &c.
Also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, crockery and glass ware, etc.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SONS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 West 10th-st., near 5th-av., the entire household furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak etageres; tables, corner stands, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, sofas, tête-à-têtes; Turkish easy and reception chairs; hair and spring mattress, feather beds and bedding, gilt-frame mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings and engravings, vases, images and mantel ornaments, gas chandeliers and brackets, oak (20 feet) extension table, and chairs to match; tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and medallion velvet carpets; together with a large assortment of crockery and kitchen utensils, too numerous to mention, with which the sale will commence. Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend. Catalogues can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 15 Nassau-st., and at the house on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE— BELONGING TO A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 10th-st., Brevoort-place, a general assortment of furniture, all made to order and in good condition, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, satin, damask and lace curtains, piano-forte, couches and chairs, covered hair cloth, sideboards, chair and ottomans, covered satin damask, chandeliers, silk drapery, extension table, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, china and glass, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, mattresses, feathers, secretary and bookcases, muslin curtains, lounges and other articles, kitchen ware &c. &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

REGULAR TRADESALE.—STOCK OF A RETAILER DECLINING BUSINESS.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will commence his sale on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 73 William-st., with the entire stock of a retail house declining business, comprising the best assortment of goods offered this season, and well-adapted and worthy the attention of retailers, country merchants, and others, being mostly first-class goods, and in good order. Catalogues ready this day, at 12 o'clock. N. B.—In addition to the stock will be sold, by invoice, several lots of English and American hardware, not received in time to have been inserted in the catalogue. Terms cash—current money.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE— AT NO. 5 AMITY-PLACE.—PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the household furniture as above, consisting of mahogany sofas and chairs, hair seat; mahogany bureaus, with spars; black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, do. book-racks, bookcase, with glass doors; hat stands, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, three-ply and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, dining-room tables, China crockery, &c.; also, a handsome lot of Bohemian glassware, together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF May, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 66 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company. First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 20 Beach-st., opposite St. John's Park:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels three ply and ingrain carpets, suites in mahogany covered in hair cloth, gilt chandeliers and brackets, fancy tables, one of Pimm's secretary bedsteads, and oak extension dining tables, chairs, &c.; bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, spring do., washstands, chairs in hair cloth, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Bank st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, divans and chairs in hair cloth, window shades, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pallasses, stair-rods, stoves, chairs in hair cloth, easy chairs, mantle mirrors, cane-seat chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany ottomans, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock at No. 49 East 30th-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor furniture, Brussels tapestry carpets, rosewood parlor furniture in green velvet plush and purple do., oval mirrors, lace curtains and lambrequins, rosewood centre table and etagere, dining-room furniture in oak, bedroom furniture in black walnut, complete en suite glassware and crockery, mattresses and bedding, all in fine order; gas fixtures, oil-cloths, and an assortment of kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, APRIL 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in suite chamber and dining-room furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, tête-à-tête, lounges, wardrobes, &c. Also, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, mattresses, bedding, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE HOUSE-FURNISHING SALE IN CONTINUATION, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.—THIS DAY (Wednesday) April 20 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 9th-av., corner of 23d-st., the balance of hardware, willow ware, cutlery, stoves, machinery, &c., &c., contained in said store; the stock is light and will prove advantageous to the trade as well as all others. Sale will be peremptory and catalogues at the store. By order of SARAH GREGORY, Executrix,
C. BLOODGOOD, Executor.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer. Office No. 10 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c.—On FRIDAY, April 22, 1859, at 10½ A. M., at No. 10 Spruce-st., consisting of a large assortment of ladies' and gent's cotton hose, buttons, braids, ladies' sets, ladies' collars, linen handkerchiefs, ladies' and gent's kid gloves, hank and spool thread, suspenders, lace and dressing combs, pencils, ribbons, elastic bands, fish and chalk lines, fans and parasols, piece goods, Irish linens, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on the day of sale.
JAMES C. WILLET, late Sheriff.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 33 Nassau-st., E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell a large stock of old wines, brandies, &c., to cover expenses, having been three years on storage awaiting result of litigation, viz.: old sherries ports madeiras, clarets, champagnes, brandies, &c.; also, a dealer's stock of cigars ex bark *Camelia*, from Havana. See full particulars in *Herald*.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at the Seed Store No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, Roses and other Garden Plants of every description, from the extensive establishment of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, April 20 at No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., comprising 3 suites in satin brocatel, mahogany bookcase, by Meeks, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of all kinds of Spring goods. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 West 38th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising sofas, chairs, bedsteads, carpets, gas fixtures, &c.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer, No. 106 Maiden-lane.

THIS DAY—PLANTS, TREES, ROSES, &c., IN great variety; evergreens, verbenas, carnation pinks, dahlias, pansies, daisies, box, pear and apple trees, &c., from W. Wilson, 14th-st., New-York.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, April 21, at

[Advertisement.]

THE BAYARD TAYLOR SENSATION.

GREAT LITERARY COUP D'ETAT.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

LEADING

All Other Weekly Publications!

Opinions of the Press Throughout the Country.

Bayard the Greatest Traveler in the Known World.

UNPARALLELED SENSATION AMONG THE LITERATI.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The engagement of the great American traveler BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., by the *New-York Mercury*, is creating an excitement throughout the country, that has never been equalled in the world of letters. It is an event in the history of our popular literature that will be remembered for ages. Mr. TAYLOR's sterling worth and world-wide celebrity have called forth a greater number of "flattering notices" from the Press than was ever before awarded to any one literary lion The whole editorial force of the country is applauding the *New-York Mercury* for his engagement. From *over thirty-three hundred* newspapers, we select the following:

From the New York Courier.

ABSORPTION OF TALENT BY THE WEEKLY PRESS.—Literary ability in this country is rapidly verging to the daily and weekly press, and it will not be long before books will go altogether out of fashion, except such as contain scientific treatises of the few, instead of literature for the many. All our weekly papers are trying to out do each other in monopolizing the literary talent of the Union. The last move of this kind that we have seen announced, is that of the New York *Weekly Mercury*, whose proprietors have manifested their usual tact and shrewdness in engaging the exclusive literary services of Bayard Taylor, for the columns of their paper. Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular prose writers in the country, and most deservedly so, too. His style is as pure and picturesque as that of Goldsmith; and his special faculty of making striking pictures with his pen, which create a vivid impression on the mind of the reader, have been lauded by Mr. G. P. R. James as transcending the power of any living British author. The people love to read Bayard's descriptions; for, in addition to his brilliant descriptive talents, he has the happiest temperament that any mortal was ever blessed with; and, under all circumstances, there is a bright glow of good nature in everything he writes. His whole life has been a romance; he has seen more of the world than any other man living, of his years; and it is his varied experiences and observations in all parts of the earth, in California, India, Japan, Egypt and Europe, that he intends to make piquant and picturesque homes of to the readers of the *Mercury*. If he will—and we have no doubt he will—give but a tithe of his romantic adventures among that strange people, the Laps, with whom he spent a Winter, he will have the *Mercury* more attractive than any weekly of its class now published. Or, if he will give a description of the beautiful princesses he visited when he ascended the White Nile, higher than any writer man had ever done before, he will furnish a story which will possess greater fascination than any of the wonderful tales in the *Arabian Nights*.

From the Alleghany (Pa.) Mountain Echo.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The gifted pen of this renowned traveler has been secured for a number of forthcoming contributions to that popular and interesting weekly literary journal, the New-York *Mercury*, at an immense outlay. No one who has ever perused any productions of this enchanting and instructing author, need be informed of the beauty, elegance and bewitching style that pervades his writings, as they are evident and unmistakable. As a poet and author his fame is world-wide; and although the *Mercury* needed not this new attraction to render its features unparalleled in newspaper enterprise, such an addition to its contributing force as Bayard Taylor cannot but result in benefit to its readers, as well as to the unequalled prosperity of that popular journal. The *Mercury* of April 30 (issued some two weeks in advance of that date) will contain the initiatory production of the deservedly styled "American Goldsmith," all of which are to be beautifully illustrated by Bayard Taylor and Felix O. C. Darley. Subscribe at once. Terms $2 per year; or to be had at Montgomery's bookstore, at five cents per number.

From the Hornellsville (N. Y.) Tribune.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—A report that Prof. Bayard Taylor had refused an offer of a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, by the publishers of the New-York *Mercury*, to write exclusively for that paper, has been pretty generally published in the newspapers throughout the country, but it appears that the report is a mistake. Prof. Taylor has accepted the offer, and that the productions of his pen will hereafter appear only in the *Mercury*. This acquisition of historical, literary, and scientific interests to that paper, will materially enhance its value and add tens of thousands to its already vast circulation; and will introduce the *Mercury* to thousands of families that have, perhaps, heretofore been strangers to it. It has already a circulation of about a quarter of a million. It is one of the best, if not *the best* and most valuable family newspaper published. Prof. Taylor's exclusive services for the interests of that journal commences with the number which issues for the 30th of April.

From the New-York Picayune.

IT TAKES THEM ALL DOWN.—*Coups d'etat* are the order of the day. Since the grand *coup d'etat* of Napoleon III there has not been one which caused so much talk, so much expectation, and, we may say, so much excitement, as the recent literary *coup de grace* of the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*. They have secured the great literary lion Bayard Taylor, and henceforth he is to give the benefits of his life of travels to the readers of the popular journal. We congratulate our enterprising neighbors on their success in engaging the services of so distinguished a writer as Bayard Taylor. With his delightful sketches of foreign travel, wit, poetry, and romance—the circulation of the *Mercury* must be enormous. Darley and Bayard Taylor—the pen and the pencil; who will the *Mercury* folks have next?

From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—BAYARD TAYLOR IN THE FIELD!—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* announce that they have secured the services of Bayard Taylor, who will write, exclusively for that paper, a series of articles on the "Poetry, Romance and Anecdote of Travel," to be commenced in the number succeeding the next—April 30. Mr. Taylor is so well known as one of the most industrious and popular writers of the day, that any remarks here as to his literary qualifications would be superfluous. Suffice it that this is a brilliant stroke of policy on the part of the proprietors of the *Mercury*, which must have the effect of increasing its circulation to an immense extent, and of making it second to none—superior to most—of the literary periodicals of the day.

From the Union (N. Y.) News.

BAYARD TAYLOR WRITING FOR THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The proprietors of this paper—the best reading paper of the day—have engaged the services of this great writer, and will publish a series of delightfully entertaining articles, one of which will be presented every week, exhibiting the poetry, romance and anecdote of travel.

Do not fail to subscribe for one of the leading papers of the country. Bayard's stories will be superbly illustrated, (perhaps by Darley, the artist,) and will, no doubt, be of much interesting and romantic character as to largely increase the circulation of the *Mercury*. During the past year, the circulation has increased from one to forty in this village, showing the high appreciation in which the citizens of Union hold it.

From the White Mountain (N. H.) Banner.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.—We have spoken with pleasure, several times, of the merits and popularity of this able journal. Its proprietors have at last succeeded in making arrangements with Bayard Taylor, Esq., the well-known American traveler, at an enormous expense, for a contribution from his graceful and brilliant pen, which will be published weekly in the *Mercury*. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman distinguished in the annals of literature as one of the most popular, chaste and lively of all the gifted writers of the public press in this country. The first of his charming series of sketches will appear in the *Mercury* for April 30. If our friends are desirous of taking a City paper, we say to them by all means subscribe for the *Mercury*.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Christian Witness.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—This excellent moralist, and world-renowned traveler and historian, has consented, under the pressure of munificent offers, made by the proprietors of a first-class paper—the New-York *Mercury*—to write a series of articles, which will embrace the anecdotal, lively, and gossipy features of his journeyings. Hitherto, Mr. Taylor has confined himself in his descriptions to the serious and statistical portions of his subjects; he will now give us the cream of the pleasant parts. The New-York *Mercury* is fortunate in securing the services—even at the highest price—of this distinguished gentleman.

From the Alton (Ill.) Daily Courier.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The last issue of the New-York *Weekly Mercury* comes to us with the announcement that, commencing with the number of April 30 Bayard Taylor will prepare for that paper a series of delightfully-entertaining articles, one of which will be presented every week, exhibiting the poetry, romance, and anecdote of travel, the scenes and sentiment, the fancy and physique, the gloss and nove ty, as well as humor and realities, of a tour in foreign lands. They will be illustrated in a style worthy their high character. Of course this move of the *Weekly Mercury* must largely increase its circulation. Bayard Taylor's fame is world-wide, and everybody knows him as one of the most graceful and piquant of writers.

From the Rutherford (N. C.) Inquirer.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.—This is one of the best papers that comes to our office; and now the proprietors have added another name to their list of contributors, in the person of Bayard Taylor, who is engaged to write a series of articles, exhibiting the poetry, romance, and anecdotes of travel, of his tour in a foreign land. The first article appears in the *Mercury* for April 30—each article will be illustrated. Terms, $2 per annum. Address Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, New-York.

From the Dundas (N. Y) Record.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* announce that they have secured the services of this distinguished traveler and celebrated writer, and the first article from his pen will soon appear in the columns of the *Mercury*, properly illustrated. It is understood that Mr. Taylor will receive $7,000 for his contributions to the *Mercury*—a large sum truly, but one which the increased circulation of that paper will doubtless warrant, reaching, as we are informed, nearly a quarter of a million weekly.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Bayard Taylor, Esq., one of the most pure, brilliant, and popular writers of this country, whether in poetry or prose, is announced as a regular contributor to the New-York *Mercury*. He has been engaged to prepare, exclusively for that paper, a series of weekly articles, giving incidents of his adventures in different parts of the world. They will all be illustrated, for the proprietors have also secured the exclusive services of Darley, the great designer. These are features that must add greatly to the popularity of the New-York *Mercury*.

From the Herkimer Co. (N. Y.) Journal.

The publishers of the New-York *Mercury*, one of the best weekly publications in the City, have secured the services of that world-renowned traveler, Bayard Taylor, who will, hereafter, be a regular contributor to the columns of that paper. The facile pen of Mr. Taylor will be a great acquisition, and we congratulate the publishers on their success. It will give them a new impetus, and we hope it will add many a "yellow boy" to their already well filled purse.

From the Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Express.

The editors of the New-York *Mercury* have secured the exclusive services of Bayard Taylor, the "American Goldsmith," for the coming year, in contributions to that paper, for the snug little sum of seven thousand dollars. The great celebrity of Mr. Taylor as a writer and traveler, will introduce the *Mercury* into thousands of families that have never yet had the opportunity of perusing its columns. The first series of his interesting papers will shortly appear.

From Morris and Willis' Home Journal.

THE MERCURY.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*, as will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, have engaged the well-known traveler and popular lecturer, Bayard Taylor, to contribute to their excellent journal a series of sketches on the "Poetry and Romance of Foreign Travel." The *Mercury* is fortunate in securing the services of so pleasing a writer.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The proprietors of this popular journal, determined not to be outdone by any of the craft, have engaged the greatest traveler of the world, Bayard Taylor, to write exclusively for that paper. This was unnecessary, so far as the popularity of their sheet was concerned; but with this addition, it must be one of the most attractive sheets of its class. Subscribe to it.

From the Bellows Falls (Vt.) Times.

The New-York *Mercury* has engaged the services of Bayard Taylor to write for that paper. They could not have got a better writer, and his articles will be far ahead of Everett's Mount Vernon Papers.

From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Transcript.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—This gentleman long ago entered the front rank in authorship, and the position was accorded him as well by public opinion as by the general voice of the critical world. His vivid and exuberant imagination, his extraordinary mental cultivation, and his geniality of style and manner, fit him alike to lead and gratify the public mind. But his keen appreciation of the pure and the picturesque, his rare and exquisite perception of the instincts, passions and idiosyncracies of human nature, are not less notable than his pleasantness of style and manner in presenting them. His portraitures of life, as it presents itself to the tourist, combining every phase from the most elevated to the most grotesque; his striking pictures of scenes in foreign lands, and of incidents that meet and interest the student in every clime, have oftentimes engaged and fascinated the cultivated reader. Mr. Taylor, in his sketches, heretofore given to the world, through the newspapers and by books, has shown that, while he has the intellect to grasp, and to delineate with masterly power every phase of human character and every scene in human life, he possesses qualities no less worthy of appreciation—sympathies and impulses that address themselves to every generous and manly heart and a genial disposition, growing out of them, that no man can fail to gratefully acknowledge and appreciate.

Mr. Taylor is a writer who has attained popularity and fortune, without descending to coarseness or an unwholesome exaggerations. He is humorous, without being prurient; vivid, without excess; luxuriant in fancy, without bordering on the grotesque; and pleasing always, because of his strict adherence to the beautiful and the true. His pictures, in a word give us every phase of character, and every scene of travel, in a gay, sparkling, distinct, and instructive tone and manner—in just such a form as every reader readily prizes and enjoys. We, therefore, consider it a wise movement, on the part of the enterprising proprietors of the New York *Weekly Mercury*, to engage Mr. Taylor as a regular contributor to their sprightly and entertaining journal. Such evidences of liberality, so uncommon in ordinary newspaper enterprises, must add largely to the popularity of the *Mercury*, and increase the already great circulation of that truly excellent publication.

Next week, the *Mercury* will initiate the series of "Stray Chapters of Life and Travel," by the publication of Bayard Taylor's first contribution, and we bespeak for it a welcome reception. Knowing the distinguished author as we do—his genius, attainments, inspirations and powers, we venture to predict for his most recent efforts a popularity hitherto unknown. The romance and the realities of other lands, in the hands of one so gifted, so earnest and so generous in heart and mind, must be invested with charms that must awaken interest and receive praise. It has been well said that the distinguished author has seen more of the world than any other man living of his years; and it is his varied experiences and observations in all parts of the earth, in California, India, Egypt and Europe, that he intends to make piquant and picturesque articles of for the readers of the *Mercury*. As Bayard Taylor will write exclusively hereafter for that journal it can readily be said that his admirers, and the admirers of cultivation, geniality, and vividness of style, will look to the *Mercury* for those sketches which interest, entertain, and never fail to gratify the tutored and the common mind. We welcome Bayard Taylor to the field of weekly journalism, and trust that Messrs. Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, the proprietors of the *Mercury*, may reap a handsome reward for the liberality they so frequently display, and for the talent and ability which are inseparable from their enterprise.

From the Canastota (N. Y.) Eagle.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.—A rumor has been quite extensively circulated by our brethren of the Press, that Bayard Taylor had refused $7,000 from the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*, for the exclusive use of his pen in their behalf. In speaking of this matter, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Times* says:

"The rumor seemed to us one of great probability, and we published it as an item to show our readers the value set upon the services of a writer of such world-wide celebrity as Mr. Taylor, not once suspecting that, in so doing, we did injustice to the gentlemen of the *Mercury*. We were somewhat surprised, this morning, to receive by mail the following note from the proprietors of that popular journal, which at once contradicts and verifies the rumors:"

OFFICE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
March 23, 1859.

Editor Brooklyn Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 22d inst., we observe a paragraph to the effect that Bayard Taylor, the "American Goldsmith," has "*refused* seven thousand dollars a year for the exclusive use of his pen in the service of the New-York *Mercury*.

This is the substance of a rumor which has been going the rounds, and which we now desire to have corrected; and we beg leave to assure you, in the most positive manner, that Mr. Bayard Taylor has *accepted* our proposal to him, and that we are just on the eve of announcing the first of the series of interesting papers from his graphic pen.

By giving the above correction a place in your valuable journal, you will much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Proprietors New-York *Mercury*.

The *Times* (as well it may do) congratulates the *Mercury* upon securing the services of so distinguished a literary gentleman as Bayard Taylor, even though it be at such an enormous outlay. His invaluable "Sketches" will, without doubt, introduce the *Mercury* into thousands of families who have hitherto been strangers to it. We understand that the circulation of the *Mercury* already approaches a quarter of a million, and although $7 000 is a nice little pile to pay for one contributor, yet we doubt not that it will prove to be a capital investment, and will procure for the *Mercury* a circulation and popularity second to no paper in America.

From the Manitowoc (Wis) Daily Tribune.

ENGAGEMENT OF BAYARD TAYLOR BY THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The competition and good-natured rivalry between the weekly literary papers of New York City, are continually exhibiting new phases in the history of journalism.

The latest startling information from "the seat of war" is, that the New-York *Mercury* has engaged the great traveler, poet, and literary writer, to serve up in its columns weekly sketches of his travels in foreign lands. He will intersperse and embellish them with poetical illustrations and gems of humor, which cannot fail to instruct, while they amuse the readers of that standard sheet.

As an author, Mr. Taylor has few equals. He is acknowledged and known as one of the standard literary writers of the age. His efforts have that polish and easy and graceful style which is the characteristic of true genius, and that splendor and brilliancy which indicate a high state of cultivation.

And the themes of Mr. Taylor's inspiration are not taken second-hand from other authors; he goes to the fountain-head, and sketches the beautiful and the sublime by tracing paths, both mentally and physically, where Anglo Saxon's foot has never trod. Leaving the beaten track of journeying and journalism, he seeks the wilderness of Nature and the unexplored recesses of Thought, and from both he brings forth new evidences of the power of his physical endurance and the strength of his mental capacity.

At one time he tells us of the habits of the hippotomi, the giraff, the lion, and the tiger, giving descriptions of each, and incidents in his encounters with them, with a freshness of style, so completely graphic, that one does not require to be told that he does not depend upon others for his reade s through the deep snows, the low huts, or with lightning speed over the icy crusts of frozen Lapland, and from each he elucidates new and pleasing ideas. He has woven wreaths of immortal fame, as a world-renowned traveler, he has interwoven them with the flowers of a matchless style, and he has bound them with the glittering gems of poesy and song.

There is more enduring fame to be won by the traveler of our time, than by him who shed his brothers' blood upon the battle fields of conquest; and it is not a one a figure of speech which enunciates the idea that

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword."

nor will it be classed among its "glittering generalities."

Not upon the red battle-field alone do men win deathless names, for those of Cook, Livingston, Stephens, Taylor, Cumming, and a host of others, will live in the memories of future generations, when those of Tamerlane, Alexander the Great, Pullo of Macedon, and Napoleon Bonaparte will have been forgotten.

The New-York *Mercury* has, in securing the services of this great writer, taken a step in advance of all competition; for, while we have no desire to disparage the writings of any of the able writers whose services are retained by its great rival, it will, we think, be admitted that the truthful, candid and instructive pictures of Bayard Taylor are adapted to the tastes and requirments of all classes of community. Heads of families will much prefer to furnish truthful accounts of travels in foreign lands, got up in spicy style, and interspersed with romantic incidents and amusing anecdotes, to sensation stories, no matter how well they may be written, while for all who must read such, the *Mercury* furnishes a fair supply, got up in the best style, by the best writers of the day.

From the Nantucket (Mass.) Inquirer.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT!—We are prepared to believe almost anything now-a-days, but we cannot credit the story that Charles Dickens, Bayard Taylor, Thackeray, the novelist, and Sala, the editor of Dickens' "Household Words," have contracted to write, in company, and exclusively, a whole year, for the New-York *Mercury*, in consideration of receiving one-half the net profits of that journal, estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Dickens is intent on turning stage manager, and, if the *Mercury* were a theatre, might be caught. Bayard Taylor has openly avowed, we admit, that the *Mercury* would be his choice if he wrote exclusively for any paper at all. Thackeray and Sala are "mercurial" enough, perhaps, to be bewitched by Yankee enterprise. But fifty thousand dollars a year! and Darley to illustrate! Pshaw! New York is the only "gold diggings" worth talking about, and the *Mercury* is the only thing to separate the precious metal from the dross that encompasses it.

From the Fremont (O.) Democratic Messenger.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This old and well-established paper, published by Caldwell, Southworth & Whitney, at No. 22 Spruce-st, New-York, has recently engaged the *exclusive* services of Bayard Taylor, Esq., of world-renowned popularity for his wide, extensive travels in foreign countries, and his brilliant, chaste, elegant humor, as one of America's most admired authors. Mr. Taylor will furnish the *Mercury* weekly with an article from his gifted and talented pen, the first of which will appear in the *Mercury* of April 30. The *Mercury* is now, as it has been heretofore, the BEST weekly of choice American literature published in the United States; and far SURPASSES ALL other weeklies in point of selection and original matter; nothing unchaste is admitted into its columns, and it is a family newspaper with which the most fastidious cannot find fault. We advise all our readers who desire an interesting and entertaining newspaper, of original novelettes and choice literature, to go to Mr. McCulloch's book and drug store, and get a copy of the New-York *Mercury*—five cents a copy, or two dollars a year, in advance, by mail. Address Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York.

From Forney's Philadelphia (Pa.) Press.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—The New-York *Mercury* has engaged Bayard Taylor, tourist and poet, to prepare, exclusively for its columns, a series of weekly articles, in which he will depict, in his own entertaining manner, all the romance and reality, the humor and sentiment, the poetry and prose the "grotesque and arabesque," of foreign travel. These articles will have the advantage of being pictorially illustrated by the graphic pencil and fertile fancy of Darley, we suppose—and the first of them will appear in the *Mercury* of April 30. No doubt this is an expensive engagement, but it will—*pay!*

From the Vergennes (Vt) Citizen.

The New-York *Mercury* is an A No. 1 publication, issued promptly by Messrs Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, No. 22 Spruce-street, New-York, and is filled with the very best reading of the day. Bayard Taylor, the printer-traveler, is now engaged to write for the *Mercury*, and his writings are to be illustrated. The first of his contributions will appear April 30. As this paper is "never out of print," back numbers can be obtained at any time. Leave your orders with us, and we will be responsible for their prompt fulfillment.

From the Dover (N. H) Gazette.

NEW YORK MERCURY.—We learn that the proprietors of this excellent paper have at length secured the services of Bayard Taylor as a contributor to their columns. Mr. Taylor's articles will be illustrated—the first one appears in the *Mercury* for April 30th. The best comment that we can make with regard to Mr. Taylor's writing is, that all the productions of his pen that have been published have met with a very extensive sale. Mr. *Mercury*, we pull our fore oar and scrape our boot to you, and wish you a bountiful return for your exertions.

From the Dunnville (C. W.) Independent.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This interesting journal has secured the excellent services of the celebrated Bayard Taylor, a gentleman distinguished in the annals of literature, and the edition for the present month will present an appearance of unusual interest. This superb illustrated journal is got up in a style of art worthy of the eminent character of its publishers, and will form an invaluable addition to the library of American genius for many ages to come.

From the Yonkers (N. Y.) Herald.

SPIRITED OFFER.—We are informed that the editors of the New-York *Mercury* have tendered to Bayard Taylor, the celebrated lecturer and traveler, seven hundred dollars for his exclusive literary services henceforth for that journal. This offer has been accepted. Such a magnificent proposal as this shows that the *Mercury* well deserves the enormous circulation which it now enjoys, considerably exceeding one hundred thousand. In this village the circulation of the *Mercury* has quadrupled within the last three months, and increases from week to week.

From the Huntsville (Mo.) Citizen.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This elegant literary paper has added a new feature to its attractions, that we are sure will meet with general favor. It has procured the literary services of Bayard Taylor, the renowned traveler, to write a series of articles touching his numerous tours through foreign lands. Mr. T. is eminently fitted for the task, and will give the *Mercury* an enviable position among the best literary papers of our country.

From the Canton (N. Y.) Plaindealer.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The New-York *Mercury* seems to be outstripping all competition, and has lately made a decided hit by engaging as a contributor Bayard Taylor, the poet, author and tourist. As a newspaper writer, he will be more popular than any other writer in America.

From the Princeton (Ill.) Bureau County Republican.

Bayard Taylor, the widely-celebrated traveler and poet, will henceforth write exclusively for the New-York *Mercury*. This fact is announced in its last issue. George Arnold and Mrs. M E Robinson also write for this beautiful paper. Competition is nowhere.

From the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

BAYARD TAYLOR IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—The exclusive engagement, by the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury*, of the talented American tourist and author, Bayard Taylor, Esq., is among the most brilliant of the many journalistic enterprises of this journalistic age. The announcement of this arrangement has been greeted with a *furore* of mingled surprise and admiration, on the part of the public; and not only has the literary world been aroused to a decided pitch of excitement, but all other circles have likewise been brought to the *qui vive* of expectation of interest.

The variety and piquancy of Mr. Taylor's adventures—the romantic and interesting scenes—the thrilling incident—among which his path was lain, and the fresh, sprightly, strictly conscientious style of his writings, will render them peculiarly appropriate to the columns of a paper that aims to be, and is, at once brilliant and chaste in tone. The general title chosen for these contributions is "Stray Chapters of Life and Travel"—a simple but expressive head, under which, not only the characters and customs of other lands will be portrayed, but the voyager's own personal adventures, vicissitudes, and fortunes, sad and merry, tragic and comic, also.

We have seen the first of these "Chapters," which appears in the *Mercury* for April 30, entitled "The First Journey I Ever Made," and it is all that could possibly be desired for fascinating interest, insurrection and amusement. The author considers this first journey to have been perhaps the most interesting of any, and he has certainly made a glorious hit in describing it.

The recent engagement of our great American artist Felix C. Darley, was a master-stroke of enterprise on the part of the *Mercury*, and indicated what their second *coup d'état* corroborates—that the proprietors intend to employ the very best talent, in order to make the very best paper. Darley is universally acknowledged to be the most talented artist now living, whose works are engraved upon wood. England has her Gilbert and her Leech, France has her Gavarni and Cham; but our own Darley combines the best qualities of all—the picturesque appreciation of Gilbert, the humor of Leech, the masterly effects and renditions of character that signalize Gavarni, the love of fun and satire that have made the Paris *Charivari* what it is—all are under the control of Darley; and when two such instruments as his pencil and Bayard Taylor's pen are brought together, to enrich the columns of a family paper, we may, indeed, wonder at the progress of weekly literature, and the enterprise of publishers.

The proprietors of the *Mercury* deserve great credit for having made this acquisition to their already brilliant corps of contributors, and, although the expense has unquestionably been enormous, there is not a particle of doubt that the reading public will most gladly second their efforts to give additional lustre and solicity to Home reading.

As might naturally be expected, the demand for the weekly *Mercury* of April 30, containing the first of Bayard Taylor's journeyings, entire y unparalleled in newspaper history, and the rush for it at all the bookstores and news depôts throughout the country plainly attest the immense popularity of the talented traveler. A further proof in the same direction—if further proof were desired—may be found in the fact that the subscriptions received by Messrs. Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, the proprietors of the *Mercury*, since the announcement of Bayard Taylor's engagement, amount, as we are credibly informed, to over *Five Hundred Dollars a Day*, in addition to the enormous sales of booksellers and news agents.

But this, perhaps, is hardly to be wondered at, either, when we consider that the New-York *Mercury* is acknowledged to be the largest, cheapest and best literary journal in America—being a large quarto sheet, filled with purely original matter from first to last for which only two dollars *per annum* is charged, with as liberal a reduction to clubs as is made by other papers of half its size, and less than half its merit!

From the N. Y. Sunday Times.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—As an American writer of delicacy and character, Bayard Taylor enjoys a position in the world of literature possessed by only a few who have been submitted successfully to the ordeal of public opinion. It is seldom that a writer of much imagination, with a vivid perception of the humorous in Art and Nature, is gifted with sufficient good sense to reject his pictures of life anything but caricatures, colored up to catch the vulgar eye, rather than strike the judgment of the popular understanding. When thus fortunate, it is still more seldom that he has the good sense to confine himself to the decorous, instead of running wild in that luxuriance of the mirthful instinct which borders upon the coarse and revels in dreams of the unwholesome. But it must be confessed that Bayard Taylor has steered remarkably clear, hitherto, of all these shoals and quicksands in popular authorship, and we have the authority of experience for believing that neither his nature or his taste delight in prurient eccentricities; and that the chaste and the quaint are with him equally innate literary characteristics. He is a writer of generous human sympathies; and even when he is the eye-witness of scenes susceptible of harsher description, there is a liberality of sentiment about his views, a purity of purpose in their expression, which disarms unkindly criticism and wins the general approbation.

We like Bayard Taylor. We have always liked him. We like his cordial geniality, his freshness, his spirit, and his ability. But we especially like, as we have just observed, his careful avoidance of the immodest and indelicate. He is a gentlemanly, as well as an entertaining writer, and must carry with him a host of friends and admirers to the support of whatever journal may be fortunate enough to enlist his talented pen in its service. We consider his engagement a wise movement, therefore, on the part of the New-York *Mercury* (for we perceive it announced that the proprietors have secured the exclusive use of his pen), and we congratulate our cotemporary on what must be the natural result. The romance of foreign travels, in such hands, will be provokingly attractive, and all the little *et ce eras* of tourism will be invested with a gayety, a brightness and an alluring novelty, pleasant to digest and delightful to contemplate. Every master of the pen, like every master of the pencil, is known as much by his freedom of touch as by his excellence of coloring. Bayard Taylor combines both these good qualities, in an eminent degree. If, therefore, his new sketches of travel do not create a sensation, it will be because his right hand has lost its cunning, or his popularity interfered with his industry and ability.

From the Philadelphia (Penn) Mercury.

BRILLIANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—We are always pleased to mark the progress of improvement in the periodical literature of this country. That it has kept full pace with the general enlightenment and civilization of the age, is abundantly apparent in the many weekly and monthly publications of sterling merit and gorgeous letter-press habiliments. Among those journals that have recently made rapid strides toward superior excellence or literary perfection, we are happy to perceive, is the New-York *Mercury*. This publication has ever been among the largest and best conducted in the City of New-York. Its proprietors, Messrs. Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney, are not only gentlemen of rare tact and experience in business matters, but graceful and accomplished writers. Mr. Southworth is particularly well-known for his piquant, racy, and instructive editorials and other writings, whether under the *nom de plume* of "Joe Smith, Jr., of Arkansas," or his own proper cognomen. The contributions to the *Mercury*, in all the departments of romance, poetry, humor, sentiment, art, and science, have not been excelled in any other quarter. We had already imagined that this journal had reached the acme of excellence—itself alone the parallel of mental vigor and typographical elegance. Now, however, we see it making a bound toward the *ne plus ultra* of journalism never likely to be eclipsed by any rival journal or literary competitor. The paper is now printed in double folio form on the finest white linen paper, with the clearest type, and embellished with engravings, illustrative of the contents, whether for artistic design and execution, unequaled in the pictorial art. In addition to this, and to further strengthen the literary stamina of its columns the proprietors have entered into an engagement with Bayard Taylor, to write exclusively for that paper. This gentleman is among the foremost of the *literati* of America. His writings have already obtained a world-wide celebrity, particularly those brilliant and picture-like sketches, so faithful and true to nature, which are included among his gleanings of foreign travel. Mr. Bayard Taylor has contributed largely to the journals of this country, particularly to the New-York *Tribune*, of which paper he was recently an editor and corresponding *attaché*. The peculiar perspicacity and flowing richness of his diction have already caused him to be ranked as the Addison of the present age. He is in the full prime of physical health and mental vigor, and will doubtless add yet many a gem of thought to the coronal of intellectual greatness and grandeur. It is said that Mr. Taylor is to receive the princely *douceur* of seven thousand dollars a year for his exclusive contributions to the New-York *Mercury*. Liberal as this remuneration may seem, it is not to be considered anything like the value which his literary works would bring among the book publishers of the land. Since Mr. Taylor's connection with the New-York *Mercury*, its circulation has been increased to 100,000 copies, and is further rapidly augmenting. The journal certainly is exceedingly attractive, and well worthy of the patronage of millions.

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* announce that they have secured, as literary auxiliary, the graceful and brilliant pen of the gifted Bayard Taylor, who has consented to prepare, exclusively for that paper, a series of entertaining articles, one of which will be presented every week, exhibiting the poetry, romance, and anecdote of travel. The first of the series will appear on the 30th of the present month, to be followed week after week by others, all superbly illustrated in a style worthy of the high character of the author.

This engagement of Mr. Taylor to contribute to the *Mercury*, is an evidence of great enterprise on the part of the publishers, and will doubtless be appreciated by the reading public, and to increase the circulation of their paper by thousands.

From the Providence (R. I.) Tribune.

BAYARD TAYLOR AND THE NEW YORK MERCURY.—The "American Goldsmith" as they call Bayard Taylor, has made his fortune at last. We don't know how many thousand dollars he has been guaranteed to write exclusively for the New-York *Mercury*! That newspaper seems to drop salt on the tail of every *rara avis* in the literary kingdom it can get a chance to approach! The Brooklyn *Times* says it knows the *Mercury* has engaged Dickens! The Trenton *Gazette* correspondent admits that Thiers, the famous French historian, is preparing a noble *chef d'œuvre* for the *Mercury*. And now the *Mercury* has got Bayard Taylor! Now, then, for delightful humor—for the freshness of romance and the piquancy of truth! Now, then, for the poetry of sensational tourism! We are all on the *qui vive* for it?

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Daily Press.

The New York *Mercury* has made an arrangement by which Bayard Taylor, the distinguished traveler and author, is secured as a special contributor to the columns of that excellent journal. A large sum, $7,000 a year, is spoken of as the amount he is to receive. No doubt, even at this large sum, the arrangement will prove an advantageous one to the *Mercury*—for weekly articles from his experienced pen, will have the effect to make the *Mercury* sought after by all classes and conditions of men. We therefore, even at so enormous an outlay, congratulate our neighbors of the *Mercury* upon securing the services of so great a celebrity as Bayard Taylor.

From the Fall River (Mass) Daily Beacon.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.—This excellent weekly seems determined to defy all rivalry in the quality of its contributors. Bayard Taylor, the American Humboldt, has just been engaged to write an article weekly, for one year, for *seven thousand dollars*. This gentleman's knowledge of foreign countries, and his interesting way of writing observations and adventures, qualify him to write articles which are worth far more than the price of a great many numbers of the *Mercury*.

From the Albion (N. Y.) Orleans Republican.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* have engaged the services of Bayard Taylor, who will hereafter contribute only to the columns of that paper. To show how writers of celebrity are paid now-a-days, we just mention that Mr. Taylor receives for his contributions to the *Mercury* $7,000 a year.

The *Mercury*, as well as all the other weeklies, monthlies, and the leading dailies, can be had at the Albion book-store.

From the Columbia (Penn.) Spy.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.—This great weekly paper has engaged Bayard Taylor's pen for a series of articles, to be written especially for the columns of the *Mercury*. With Mr. Taylor and Darley contributing literary and pictorial matter, this weekly must take a prominent place among the lions of newspaperdom. The publishers deserve success for their pluck.

From the Coldwater (Mich.) Democratic Union.

The New-York *Mercury* has secured the services of Bayard Taylor, one of the most fertile and graceful writers of the age, who will write exclusively for the *Mercury* a series of brilliant articles, one of which will be given each week—commencing the 30th. We look upon the engagement of Mr. Taylor as a very great enterprise of the publishers of the *Mercury*, and confident ly predicted that such immense outlays will meet a corresponding increase. Terms, $1. Waterman has them.

From the Litchfield (Ill.) Journal.

Bayard Taylor has consented to prepare a weekly article, exhibiting the poetry, romance and anecdote of travel, for the New-York *Mercury*. Everything from the pen of this fascinating writer has so many popular qualities that the announcement of his engagement with the *Mercury* will greatly help to attract to that journal the attention of the public, and thereby secure for it a circulation in proportion to its merits.

From the Carbondale (Pa.) Advance.

The New York *Mercury*, which has increased so rapidly in popularity and circulation during the past year, is about to add a new attraction. It announces that it has concluded an arrangement with the world-renowned traveler, Bayard Taylor, by which he is to contribute exclusively for its columns. No pen could add more to the interest of the *Mercury*.

From the La Crosse (Wis) Republican.

Bayard Taylor, the traveler and descriptive writer of the present time, has made an engagement with the publishers of the New-York *Mercury*, to write a series of articles for that popular weekly. It will add to the popularity of that excellent paper.

From the Fort Plain (N. Y) Mohawk Valley Register

We observe that Bayard Taylor, the poet, traveler and scholar, has been engaged to write for the New-York *Mercury*, which already enjoys a high reputation for the ability with which it is conducted.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Daily American.

The New-York *Mercury* has become a weekly journal of unusual vigor, raciness and originality. In these respects it stands side by side with the Louisville *Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, and the best papers in the country.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.—About a week since Detective Slowey arrested a boy with over $100 worth of stereoscopic pictures in his possession, mostly all of which were stolen from Pike & Sons, the well-known opticians. The boy implicated a well known alleged shoplifter named Mario Benedetti, and the Police visited Benedetti's house, No. 117 Baxter-street, but he escaped at the time. He was captured yesterday at the Jersey City Ferry. It was

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1859.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The Government of Barbadoes—The Aristocratic Element—Relations of the Government to the People—Effect of Emancipation—The General Question of Free and Slave Labor.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

In comparing the sugar-exportation of the British West India Colonies under Freedom with their exportation under Slavery, it has been broadly stated that, in 1831, it amounted to four million cwt., and in 1857 to three million cwt.; and upon this ground the deterioration of all the Colonies is asserted. While I do not deny the fact of a diminished exportation of the staple product, I must dispute the conclusion to which it has given rise. It is altogether unfair and unphilosophical to group the Islands for any such purpose—as unfair as it would be to class half a dozen Mexican Departments with Texas, and judge of the condition of Texas by the average prosperity of the whole. The West India Islands differ essentially one from another. Causes which combined to injure one have not existed in another; and while some, under the emancipation *régime*, have notoriously fallen off in their trade, others have as notoriously progressed. We have given due credit to the disastrous effects of emancipation without attempting to account for the phenomenon that Barbadoes, for example, is infinitely more prosperous now than she ever was in the palmiest days of Slavery. This fact—for a fact I expect to prove it—has induced me to look more closely than I otherwise should have done into the past and present condition of this Island; to examine the relations of her Landed Aristocracy and her People as Landlord and Tenant, Master and Servant, Planter and Laborer; to compare Slave Labor with Free Labor, and the civil and social condition of the Island under one system with what they were under the other; and to explain, if possible, the causes that have increased Barbadian resources, and contributed so greatly to Barbadian wealth.

I will admit, at the outset, that I have no sympathy with the argument of the Abolitionist, that the question of emancipation is one in which the black race are to be chiefly considered, or that depreciation of property is as nothing compared with a depreciation of morality." I deem the question a commercial one,—to be judged favorably or unfavorably by commercial rules; for whatever philanthropists may say to the contrary, it is very evident that a system which would bring ruin on that portion of a population in which the stronger element of civilization lies cannot contribute to the moral or material progress of a country.

Those who have searched for the truth, and have patiently and with unbiassed judgment unraveled the thread of West Indian difficulties, cannot fail to have remarked, that, long before the Emancipation act was born or conceived, the sugar estates had reached the *acmé* of their prosperity, and at the time of the liberation of the slaves were on a steady decline. The embarrassments of the Proprietary were then owing to heavy incumbrances, to want of capital, to extravagance, mismanagement and absenteeism. But whatever the cause, in whole or in part, it is sufficient to establish the fact; and scores of Parliamentary Blue-Books will furnish particulars to those who are curious in such matters, of the chronic distress of West India planters. We find, for instance, that in 1792, before the abolition of the Slave-trade, the Jamaica House of Representatives reported that within 20 years, 177 estates had been sold for debt. Again, in 1807, the same body reported that, in the five years preceding the abolition of the Slave-trade, 65 estates had been abandoned. The complaint of the planters then was that the old Islands were unable to compete with the new Colonies which, by conquest, had recently become dependencies of the British Crown, and they endeavored to secure a protective tariff in the British market. Another grievance was the abolition of the Slave-trade. On this account the planters were unable, as they said, to compete with the foreign colonies, and we find them again before Parliament pleading "that the West Indies are now and have been for some time past laboring under multiplied difficulties and embarrassments." In 1831 a convention of delegates from all the West India Colonies met in this very Island upon the basis "that a unanimous expression of the sentiments of the colonists on the present alarming and depressed state of the West Indies, would tend to impress more strongly on His Majesty's Government and the Parliament of England, the very urgent necessity which exists for immediate and substantial relief to save them from impending ruin." It was the policy of the planters at this time to prove the expense of slave labor, and to show that without the Slave-trade, they could not produce sugar as cheaply as it was produced in those islands where the traffic was not prohibited. In the Parliamentary Blue-Books of the day we find the most elaborate statistics (alarming to contemplate) of the cost of slave-labor, and, among other items of this expensive system, one which fixed the average number of non-effective slaves on an estate at 30 and 40 per cent., was strenuously urged. A few years afterwards, when the Emancipation excitement was at its height, and the planter again came before Parliament with his grievance, his policy was changed. He had now to demonstrate the cheapness of slave-labor as compared with the extravagant cost of free labor; and it is curious and amusing to compare the statements, before the Commons Committee, of the same men who sought in 1831 to place slave labor at the highest, and in 1837 at the lowest possible figures, and to note their glaring inconsistencies.

In proper historical order, Emancipation was the third grievance of which the planter complained, and over this he brooded for many years. He did not hesitate to ascribe all his misfortunes to this, the latest act of injustice, carried through the British Parliament in a moment of hasty enthusiasm, and made a law without the consent or advice, and against the interests of those whom it most deeply and most vitally concerned. The act well nigh produced as great a political as it did a social revolution in the Islands; and it may naturally be supposed that many years would elapse before the planter would become reconciled to the change. Yet he *did* become reconciled; he believes now that the system under which his estate is worked, is cheaper and more profitable to himself than that of the old *régime*. With what reason, I shall hereafter have occasion to show; but I assert, without the fear of a single contradiction, that no Barbadian Planter would hesitate in 1859, to select free labor in preference to slave labor, as in his belief, the more economical system of the two. But the old spirit of the plantocracy is as much alive as ever. When that fabric of barbaric times, Monopoly, was swept away, the West India Proprietary once more lifted their voice in complaint. "What," said they to the British people, "after all your professions of philanthropy, are you going to admit slave-grown sugar on a par with free-grown sugar—are you going to place a premium on Slavery after you have crippled your own colonies with Abolition?" But, alas for the selfishness of human nature, the British of to-day are a practical people; and, whatever the philanthropy of their fathers may have been, or whatever their own may still be in moments of excitement, they are determined to have their sugar at the lowest possible figure. They want to place this Emancipation bug-bear upon a broader basis than the one on which it has hitherto stood. They no longer favor their pet scheme, but have left it to fight its own battle with slave-labor, and whatever be the result, they will be the gainers. The appeal of the planter that free-trade in sugar places a premium upon Slavery, is certainly a home-thrust for the Abolitionist who contends that this question of Emancipation should only be considered in a moral point of view. But it is like all other appeals for relief which the West India Proprietary have advanced. They have represented themselves as the victims of profound distress under the Slave-trade, under Slavery, and under Emancipation, omitting only to state that this distress was aggravated, if not caused, by their own extravagance, and by the monstrous debts with which their estates were heavily burdened.

If the planters admit, as they all unquestionably do, that free labor is cheaper than slave-labor, they do not agree that, under the former system, the necessary force can be as readily and as regularly obtained as under the latter. This, in fact, is the great grievance of the present day—not of Barbadian planters, but of those in the other islands. It must be borne in mind that, protected by her small area and dense population—a population larger to the square mile than that of China—Barbadoes, since emancipation, has not suffered from the want of labor like other colonies. To this cause more, perhaps, than to any other, she owes her present wonderful prosperity. It is usually urged, as the very strongest argument against emancipation, that the negroes, no longer compelled to work, abandoned the estates, which, as a natural consequence, fell into ruin and decay. I am not going to deny that many and many estates were abandoned, but the causes of their being abandoned should be rightly understood. If the indolence of the negro be one cause, a second may be found, as history proves, in the mortgages with which the estates were burdened; and a third, as practical observation will demonstrate, in the uncertain and impolitic relations that have existed, since emancipation, between landlord and tenant.

At the time of emancipation the slaves were left in possession of their houses and allottment-lands, which they continued to occupy after their term of apprenticeship had expired. In Barbadoes, the tenant worked for the landlord at 20 per cent. below the common market rate, and his service was taken as an equivalent for rent. But the practice produced endless difficulties and disagreements; the law did not bear out the planter; and another system was introduced. Under the new practice, still in force, a laborer has a house and land-allottment on an estate for which he pays a stipulated rent; but he is under an engagement besides, *as a condition of renting*, to give to the estate a certain number of days' labor at certain stipulated wages, varying from one-sixth to one-third less than the market price. The rate of wages for field labor in Barbadoes is from 24 to 30 cents per day; but the laborer, fettered by the system of Tenancy-at-Will, is compelled to work for his landlord at 20 cents day. He is, therefore, virtually a slave; for if he resists the conditions of his bond, he is ejected by summary process, and loses the profit he hoped to reap on his little stock. This remnant of coercion must be abolished wherever it exists—and it prevails, with some exceptions, in all the West India colonies—before it can be said that emancipation has been thoroughly tested. A free tenancy on an equitable system—a yearly instead of the present monthly tenure—are reforms most urgently needed; and a movement in this direction has been already undertaken. Last Autumn an association was formed in Barbadoes to improve the social and moral condition of the laboring population; and, in the preamble to the resolutions adopted at the first meeting, it was asserted—a fact too patent to deny—that one of the main barriers to social progress arose from "a want of confidence between the employer and the employed." But the Proprietary body have so set their faces against the movement that its chances of success, for the present, are very unpromising. The planters, tenacious of their privileges, and, like aristocracies all the world over, anxious to retain their power over the masses, met to counteract the new movement. They denounced the Society, "for attempting to arouse unjust suspicions in the minds of the ignorant touching their rights."

They viewed "with alarm" and "as a political movement" the desire for a more liberal tenure, and as "an endeavor to jeopardize the successful system of plantation management as now adopted." They maintained that "the best of feeling" existed between them and their tenants, and finally declared their "inherent right" to adopt such measures as they might think fit, for the good government, safety, and well-doing of their properties. The absurdity of these pretensions in a professedly free country need not be pointed out to your readers; and I only introduce them in order to show the illiberal nature of the tenure which the planters still resolutely uphold. They hoped by stringent measures to retain the liberated peasantry on their estates, but their laws produced the very opposite effect; and in spite of the warnings of experience and the dictates of common sense, they obstinately stick to a policy which has ruined many a fair West India property.

I must again remind you that Barbadoes offers a solitary exception to the general arrangement. The population here, as I have said, is extremely dense, averaging 800 persons to the square mile, and partly from an aversion of the negro to leave his home, partly from his fear, still easily excited, of being sold into Slavery, no material emigration from the Island has ever taken place. In Barbadoes, therefore, labor has been always abundant, and the Island, which, out of 106,060 acres has 100,000 under cultivation, presents the appearance of a perfect garden. Land, as I shall hereafter show, averages $500 an acre; and when it is remembered that this is solely for agricultural purposes, it is a price unattained in in any other part of the world, and an evidence of most remarkable prosperity. All this, practically considered, is owing in a greater degree to an adequate laboring population than to the special benefits of Abolition, as illustrated in an Anti-Slavery Society's annual report. But no credit is due to the Barbadian Plantocracy for retaining that adequate laboring population in their employ. To the latter it was the option of work at low wages, and on most illiberal terms, or starvation. But in other colonies—as in Trinidad or British Guiana—where the same illiberal tenure prevailed, the result was very different. There, where land was cheap and abundant and the population sparse, the laborer soon discovered that a path to independence lay open before him; and as the planter became more stubborn in his system of coercion, and more rigid in exacting the requirements of an obnoxious tenure law, he discovered too late that, for want of labor, lost through his own mistaken policy, he was compelled to abandon his estate. And yet it is surprising how the negro, in spite of all disadvantages, has stuck to the soil upon which he was born. So true is this, that after a close examination into the causes of estates being deserted, I find that they are debt, incumbrance, and want of capital, far more than want of labor. We, in the United States, have heard of abandoned estates in the West Indies, and, without much investigation, have listened to the planters' excuse—the indolence of the negro, who refuses to work except under compulsion; but I shall be able to show that, in those colonies where estates have been abandoned, the laboring classes, instead of passing from servitude to indolence and idleness, have set up for themselves, and that small proprietors, since emancipation, have increased a hundred fold. I shall also show that in these islands, as in Tobago and St. Lucia, where a more liberal tenure prevails, the industry of the colored population is unquestionable. It was only the other day that I read an extract from a Tobago paper in the planting interest, in which the writer deplores "the perverse selfishness of the laborers." He complains that the laborers have large patches of land in cultivation, and hire help *at higher wages than the estates can afford to pay*, and suggests "as the only remedy for these serious evils" a fresh importation of coolies. The planter can indeed point to Barbadian estates as having been successfully worked under his peculiar tenure system; but they are exceptions, not the rule; and that they *have* been successfully worked is owing to an overcrowded laboring population, and not to any merit whatsoever in the tenure itself.

But there is a more general view to be taken of the question—a more general cause than the specific one which I have explained, to which the abandonment of the sugar estates may be assigned. It is a truism, that where land is cheap, there labor is dear, and where land is dear, there labor is cheap. In the overcrowded districts of England land is dear and labor cheap; in the sparsely-settled States of Western America land is cheap and labor dear. This became the case in the West Indies as soon as the people were released from bondage. The examples are precisely parallel; the reasoning and deductions exactly similar. In the old and thickly-settled Island of Barbadoes land was dear; the people could not purchase; and labor has remained to this day cheap and plentiful. In Trinidad or in British Guiana land was cheap and plentiful; the people could purchase, and have purchased in surprising numbers, and labor is, consequently, both scarce and dear. In Barbadoes, through their overcrowded condition and the policy of the planter, the people have been kept in a subservient position. In Trinidad or British Guiana the people have been able to exchange a condition of servitude for one of independence; in other words, to leave the estates upon which they were laborers; and they are, as a natural consequence, more enlightened, better educated, and more wealthy than their brethren in Barbadoes. Compare, again, a thickly-populated European district with a sparsely-settled county in Western America. In the one case, the vast majority are toiling for their daily pittance, and, whatever the wealth of the place may be, it is in the hands of the few. In the other case, there is a population of freeholders, every man independent, and wealth is evenly distributed among all. Though the European district should import a hundred fold more than the American county, no one will pretend that the American farmer is not much more elevated in the social scale than the European laboror. This is exactly the distinction that should be made between the negroes in Trinidad and in the other islands, where they have been able to leave the estates and work for themselves, and those in Barbadoes where, by force of circumstances, they have been compelled to remain on the estates and work for others. It is the instinct of human nature to aspire to independence, and, in this respect, the arguments applicable to a white man may with equal propriety be applied to the negro.

I have considered the planter as a lord of the soil and as a landlord; but before I leave this branch of my subject, I have a few words to say of him as a legislator. Politically considered, the population of Barbadoes may be divided into three classes—the aristocracy, who are the planters; the middle class, composed alike of white and colored mechanics; and the lower orders, which are the black laborers. The first alone is represented in the Legislature; and the Government, like the old Venetian Republic, is a pure oligarchy. The influence of the Governor is the only protection for the masses against plant-ocratic legislation. In the present Representative of her Majesty people of all classes have found an impartial chief, and a statesman of profound and practical experience. He has made the labor question—as a question of political and social economy—the subject of the closest investigation, within the limits of his Government, which includes Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Granada and St. Lucia. And, as your correspondent, I take this opportunity of thanking his Excellency for the valuable information that, at no little trouble to himself, he has placed at my command. Mr. HINCKS has neither forgotten nor forsaken the enlightened and liberal views which placed him for so many years at the head of the Canadian Administration; and we find him in Barbadoes earnestly advocating, whenever he can, an extension of the franchise. But, by his very position, a Colonial Governor is deprived of any active political influence, and the Barbadian franchise remains as it stood a century ago. It gives a vote to every freeholder with a rental of $60 per annum; to a leaseholder who pays $320 per annum; and to a possessor of a town occupancy of $160 per annum. This franchise utterly excludes the middle class from the polls, and places legislation under the complete control of the planting interest. You will not therefore deem me far wrong when I call this Government an oligarchy—especially when you know, what is indeed the fact, that at the last election for the "popular branch" of the Legislature, the whole number of votes polled in Barbadoes amounted to eighty-six out of a population of one hundred and forty thousand souls!

The planting interest of these islands may be characterized as one of unqualified selfishness. But it has not the merit of being a prudent, sagacious, or far-seeing selfishness. Extravagant in all that pertained to their own ease and luxury—penurious when the improvement, moral, social, or political, of the people were in question—tenacious of their aristocratic privileges—opposed to reform, and behind the age in political, agricultural and mechanical science, the planters themselves have done all they could to retard the progress of the West India Colonies, and to aggravate the evils which an ill-planned and untimely scheme of emancipation entailed upon the islands. Their's was not the broad, grasping selfishness of a powerful oligarchy, which, like the aristocracy of Great Britain, have known no distinction between their own aggrandizement and that of the nation at large; but it has been from first to last a narrow-minded selfishness, that pursued crooked paths to accumulate gain at the expense of the public weal, and to the infinite detriment of the colonial interest.

W. G. S.

Life Assurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty years ago Sir JOHN EVANS, then an eminent jurist, remarked that in no department of the law was there so extended a practice of chicanery as in the objections taken to the validity of policies of insurance.

In a law case in Saturday's TIMES, the International Life Assurance Society is reported as having interposed to the payment of a life policy to the widow of one of their assured subjects objections of this kind: That the policy was forfeited because the premium due on a Sunday was tendered on the succeeding Monday, instead of the preceding Saturday.

That if not perfected for that reason, it was so forfeited, because the premium was not tendered on the Sunday it fell due, notwithstanding the fact that Christian people regard Sunday as holy time and insurance offices are closed up on that day.

There are presented as sufficient grounds for forfeiting a policy, the premiums upon which seem to have been paid up regularly.

The decision of the Court in favor of the assured is just.

If such defences are to be regarded by our Courts, the reproach of Sir JOHN EVANS against insurance companies is likely to be renewed in our day.

JUSTICE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Politics, Literature, Art and Personalities—Where the Congress will Meet—The Renown of Dumas—Tamberlik and Opera—A French Deserter—Mr. Reed in Paris, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 31, 1859.

Peace or war is no longer the question of the day; that which engrosses public attention is, where the Congress is to be held. Seven cities formerly disputed the honor of the birthplace of HOMER, and this figure of seven seemed till now the *ne plus ultra* of competition in the matter of a birthplace. But the number which claimed the immortal poet sinks into insignificance when compared to that which now disputes the glory of seeing born within its walls the diplomatic infant which carries peace or war in the folds of its garments. It is admitted that it is not a question of political convenience so much as of personal comfort. One would suppose that for such a purpose the Governments would prefer some city where universal calm reigned, where the grass grew in the streets,—a sort of Versailles of deserted magnificence. But we are given to understand that our modern diplomatists have a regard for good hotels, good wine-cellars, flowers and crinoline, and a climate innocent of *grippes*. It is even hinted that it is the hotel-keepers and other providers of creature comforts who are the cause of all the contention as to the place of meeting, for beside the Congress there will be a "lobby," and I need not tell you what promise there is in a "lobby."

France has decided on Baden-Baden, and there appears to be a probability that the laughing little city at the foot of the Black Forest will be chosen. But can the Governments think seriously of sending their agents into such a dangerous proximity? It will be literally throwing the fortunes of Venice and Milan into the hazards of the roulette table! Imagine a sergeant-at-arms rushing into the Conversation-house to drag from the magic table a member who has forgotten for the *rouge-et-noir* the destinies of Italy! And then who can count upon an equanimity of temper among losers and gainers? The day that Austria wins she may make concessions her Government will be forced to disavow, and when France loses she will swear that nothing but war, and war to the knife, will satisfy her. Baden-Baden is perfectly neutral ground, and besides, the most cosmopolitan little spot of sunshine in all Europe; it has good hotels, it is exempt from *grippes*, and combines all desirable creature comforts; but a Congress that meets within a stone's throw of its Conversation-house must inevitably breed a war, unless M. BENAZET, with the fear of a bad season before his eyes, adopts some *ruse* by which the diplomats shall always gain at his tables. That is our and his only salvation.

The grand, the only DUMAS, ALEXANDER DUMAS, *seul*, as he styles himself, has returned from Siberia and the Caucasus, and for a fortnight has paraded the streets costumed as a duplicate Schamyl. The illustrious romancer has passed eight months in Russia and Asiatic Turkey, and returned to Paris by the Black Sea, Constantinople and the Mediterranean. He has returned more superb, more brilliant than ever. He has brought home, besides, thirty volumes of life and adventures in the countries through which he has passed, an inexhaustible store of anecdotes and personal incidents. He has already commenced in the *Moniteur* a tale of the Caucasus. During the voyage he was *fêted* by princes and princesses; no barbarian so remote that he had not read the romances and heard of the renown of the superb DUMAS; presents were piled on his back of the most precious productions of the country, and he brings with him besides a fine specimen of the Georgian mountains, a youth of the country, whom he is going to educate at Paris at his own expense.

The grand ALEXANDER tells two stories of his voyage, which the reader is not expected to believe if he doesn't wish to. He went to the church of an Oriental prince, and was struck with the manner in which the prince said his prayers—by proxy. Near his person a chamberlain constantly turned a sort of *cylindre* resembling those in which coffee is browned by the grocers. DUMAS demanded the use of the machine. "It is to distract the Prince," they replied, "during service; and in order that no sin may be imputed to him, his chamberlain grinds prayers for him at the side of his person; the *bon Dieu* will not perceive the difference." That is number one—here is number two. When DUMAS went to take adieu of this same ingenious prince, he was informed that etiquette required that he should rub the end of his nose against the prince's. DUMAS complied, and then demanded if he might not perform the same ceremony with the handsome princess; but he was informed that it was not the custom of the country.

The Rue d'Amderstam has been besieged since the return of DUMAS. Managers rush after pieces, publishers after romances, hotel-keepers after new culinary delicacies, and friends by the hundred to shake the returned traveler by the hand, to see his wonderful store of Eastern costumes and objects of curiosity. He no longer receives his visitors as formerly in pantaloons and shirt; he now wears a silken shirt, large oriental trousers made of cashmere, and a white woolen coat. Thus accoutred, the author of *Monte Cristo* talks, corrects proof-sheets, makes *bon mots*, shows his collection, spreads out his Eastern stuffs. He explains his pipes and pistols, accepts invitations to dinner, invites others to dine with him, unrolls the plot of a new drama, declaims verses he has translated from the Russian, relates the biography of those he has met on his voyage, he asks to know what has been going on during his absence, he listens to a collaborater, he tenders the hand to a friend, has a smile for pretty woman. The fact is DUMAS has returned with an increased abundance of that physical and intellectual life which makes him an enigma even to his friends; he has renewed his lease upon existence. He commences at once the publication of his travels in a daily production to be called the *Caucasus*, which will, no doubt, run through many months.

TAMBERLIK, the hero of the *ut-dièze*, the greatest of living tenors in the capacity of his voice, has just returned to us from St. Petersburg, and now replaces MARIO at the Italian Opera, who, in turn, has gone to London to commence his Spring engagement there. TAMBERLIK is engaged here for seventeen representations, for which M. CALZADO pays him $8,000. At St. Petersburg, where he is engaged for two seasons longer, he is paid at the same rate for entire seasons—that is to say, nearly $500 a night. He carries away this time from St. Petersburg, as well as Madame BOSIO, the famous medal formerly given by the Emperor to RUBINI, TAMBURINI and LABLACHE, and which confers the title of singer to his Majesty. This medal is surrounded with fifty diamonds, and possesses a value of $2,000. I am told also that it confers a nobiliary rank of the fourth order, and corresponds to the title of Colonel. Notwithstanding the immense success of TAMBERLIK as a singer, his voice is far from being as pleasing as MARIO's, and but for his remarkable note in *ut-dièze*, would take rank considerably below MARIO. Indeed, people pay but little attention to the Opera except at the two or three points where the singer launches his famous *ut*, which is half a note higher than MARIO ever reached in his palmiest days. But this is enough to make him the musical lion of Paris, and he is, in fact, in a certain world, the great "sought after." He took the first occasion after his arrival to visit the great *maestro* ROSINI, and was greeted by the author of "William Tell" with the exclamation, "I hope you have left your *ut-dièze* in the anti-chamber!" When assured that such was the fact, (for TAMBERLIK, with all his success, is modest and flies from the noise that is made around him,) ROSSINI opened his arms and embraced him. TAMBERLIK has appeared all the week in the "Trovatore," with PENCO, CORSI and NAUTIER DIDIER, and I need hardly say with a most extraordinary success.

The Grand Opera has lately brought out a piece called "Herculaneum," the events of which occur the evening previous to the eruption which is supposed to have destroyed the city, and terminating with the eruption itself. FELICIEN DAVID is the author of the music, the poet MERY of the libretto. To those who know the capacities of the Grand Opera for scenic effect, it will not be difficult to imagine something of the beauty and success of an opera based upon such a subject. The last scene, which terminates with an eruption of Vesuvius and the destruction of the devoted city, is even more terrible than the original, and surpasses anything heretofore attempted upon this stage. The music is not remarkable. ROGER and Madame BORGHI-MAMS fill the principal *rôles*.

A new opera by MEYERBEER, entitled "The Pardon of Ploërmel," will be brought out at the Opera-Comique on Saturday night. MARIE CABEL, FAURE and SAINT FOY, will fill the principal characters. It is said to be a work of extraordinary merit, but widely differing in style from any of the preceding productions of this author.

A young lady from New-Orleans, Mlle MONROES, will soon make her *début* at the Opera-Comique, having concluded an engagement with that theatre for three years, on more favorable terms than any *debutante* who has appeared for a long time. She is not more than twenty years of age, very handsome, and possessed of so remarkable a voice that she did not have to intrigue for her engagement—it was offered to her before she left the Conservatoire.

The Viscount DE CHABRILLAN, Consul of France at Melbourne, is dead, and CELESTE MOGADOR is a widow. A new work by this lady, called *Miss Whewel*, has just appeared from the press of the *Labraire Nouvelle*. Her Memoirs, also, after certain modifications, and after having been twice suppressed by the Police, are again on sale. But they have lost much of their distinctive character by these emasculations, and in fact now appear in four instead of five volumes.

Madame RISTORI has returned to Paris, and is stopping, for the present, with her family at the Hotel de Bade. She will, perhaps, appear later on in some of her famous characters, but only for a short season. She will be seconded this time by an Italian lady, who ranks second to RISTORI herself in her own country.

You may have read of a man who deserted from the French army at Sebastopol, and went over to the enemy. He was the only Frenchman known to have deserted his flag during the long siege of that city, and this circumstance has rendered him so notorious as to gain for him all over France the cognomen of the Traitor of Sebastopol. He was heard from at Simpheropol and at other points in Russia by prisoners who have since returned to France. In fact, his whole progress was known, until he was supposed to have left Russia a few months after the termination of the war. Since then he was supposed to be in France, and the most diligent search was continually made for him. At last he was found and arrested at Lyons, a couple of months ago. He was tried by court-martial and condemned to be shot, a sentence which the Emperor has just commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

The election in the Department of the Haut-Rhin for member of the Legislature in the place of M. MIGEON, deposed by the Legislature itself, has just resulted in the election of the Government candidate, who beat M. MIGEON by a one-third majority. The Government, no doubt, felt like illuminating the town, at getting rid, at last, of this troublesome member.

The Municipal Council, which opposed so fiercely the extension of the customs' wall of Paris to the fortification, or, in other words, the incorporation of the *banlieu* into the City of Paris proper, has just adjourned, after voting nearly unanimously *in favor* of the measure. One may well ask what is the use of legislative bodies in a country where all must bend to one superior will, where, no matter what may be the opinions of legislative bodies, or how bold their positions in the start of a discussion, they must at the end come down and vote as the little man at the palace orders. Happily in this case, the measure, if arbitrary, is certainly not a bad one.

To-day is Mid-Lent, and we are greeted again with the parades of the Carnival. It gives to-day its dying kick, and is consecrated mostly to the glorification of that useful portion of the community, the washwomen. This is their annual *fête* day, and they are parading the streets in all sorts of mythological costumes, borrowed, perhaps, from the wardrobe of their customers. To-night the masked balls will be overrun with this class and their next best friends, the water-carriers and the charcoal men.

Another review, made up of the various troops in Paris and the environs, and numbering, perhaps, fifty thousand men, will take place in presence of the Emperor, on Sunday next. It is the usual Spring review of the garrison of Paris.

Mr. REED, late American Minister to China, has arrived in Paris on his way home to the United States, and is stopping at MEURICE'S.

MALAKOFF.

Living without Food.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES has lately contained remarkable notices of the imposture practised by a woman who pretended to live without eating. What is most surprising is, that such attempts have appeared again and again, from the earliest antiquity. We once became cognizant of a dreadful case of such deception, savoring of the monstrous; a few years afterwards what was our surprise to find its exact counterpart among the clinical narratives of HIPPOCRATES. Indeed, it is well known to the Faculty, that certain forms of hysteria always carry with them a disposition to feigning and pretence. Of this we could give numerous instances from our own observation.

We suppose all our readers have heard of LEIGH RICHMOND, author of the *Dairyman's Daughter*. In 1813, Mr. RICHMOND, Chairman of a Committee of Investigation, published a "Statement of Facts," concerning one ANN MOORE, of Tutbury, "who pretended to have lived without food *more than four years*." From this statement we propose to abstract a little information, premising that the religious aspects of this and the recent American case have much in common.

Multitudes of persons from all parts of the kingdom flocked to Tutbury, to the bedside of ANN MOORE, who, since the Spring of 1807, had swallowed no solid food, except once in the month of June following, when she ate the insides of a few black currants; and who, since 1808, had swallowed no liquid whatever. She was separated from her husband, and was extremely poor, and her profession of abstinence awakened dislike and even enmity, among those of her own class. She made high professions of religion to those around her; for she was closely watched through the whole period. This *surveillance* became more strict in 1813, when Mr. RICHMOND, with a large and very respectable committee, undertook personal inspection. Merlin's weighing machine was applied, in order to ascertain the slightest variation in her weight; a new bedstead was provided, a new bed was filled with chaff in her presence; and every part of her bedding, clothing, and person rigorously searched. Her removal from one bed to the other was closely watched by all the gentlemen present. She insisted on having a draught of air from certain windows, and in consequence took a cold and cough, under which her already feeble health rapidly sank. During the fever of this illness, it is to be noted that she allowed hartshorn and lavender to be rubbed on her throat and temples, and that many red stains from this mixture were communicated to her garments. The illness increased, and it was believed that her end was approaching. In this low condition she remained some days. She made strong protestations of her integrity, and of her Christian hopes. The medical attendants at length pronounced her to be in a dying state; an affidavit was executed in her presence and signed by her, which re-asserted her innocence of all fraud and deception in the strongest terms.

In consequence of her low state, the watch was discontinued, and she immediately began to recover strength, which awakened suspicion. When her face was moistened with vinegar and water upon a handkerchief, she was distinctly seen to swallow some of it. The circumstance which most materially led to the detection of the imposture, was the staining of the bosom part of an under-garment which she wore during the watch. Her prevarications respecting this involved her in some confusion; upon which followed the confession both of herself and her daughter. It now came out that after the daughter and the rest of the family supped, she always set the teapot on a shelf within the mother's reach, and that she sometimes added milk and sugar. She said she had never for years *seen* her mother in the act of taking any. The woman's confession, as taken before a Justice of the Peace, runs as follows:

"I, ANN MOORE, of Tutbury, humbly asking pardon of all persons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and above all with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition, imploring the Divine mercy and forgiveness of that God whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare, that I have occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years.

Witness my hand, this 4th day of May, 1813.

Her
ANN ⋈ MOORE.
mark."

Some of the details made known to the Committee are not fitting to be spread before the public. As Mr. RICHMOND'S "Statement" is now exceedingly rare, we add that a very copious abstract of it may be found in the London *Evangelical Magazine*, for 1813, pages 417–419, and 452–456.

CLERUS.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

James Guthrie—His Claims and Prospects Before the Charleston Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 11, 1859.

You have mentioned the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of this city, as the possible Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, under whose banner all the Democrats, forgetting past differences, might finally unite, by way of compromise. There is much, Sir, in this idea—if Judge DOUGLAS shall forego his commanding claims, and not run as an independent candidate, under the flag of "Popular Sovereignty," despite the action of the Charleston Convention. The Judge, from present appearances, I take it, will have little or no chance before that august body. Whether he will let his delegation come around for a man like Mr. GUTHRIE, with the understanding that he shall be put up as Vice-President, or get any office he may wish under the Guthrie Administration, remains to be seen. I now rather doubt whether, for any consideration, the "Little Giant" will yield his claims upon the Democracy to the very highest position, even in favor of such a *big* giant as our great Kentuckian.

Mr. GUTHRIE is a man of much native practical talent, which he has constantly cultivated and improved during a manhood of, I believe, some forty-five years. He is a self-made man, of vast wealth, acquired by the sweat of his own brow and brain, by his untiring energy and sagacious improvement of every opportunity he could find during his practice of the law to make money and accumulate property. He is still athletic in body and mind, and may hold out an active and useful man for a decade or more to come. He looks about as adequate to all the responsibilities of high office as when he took charge of the Treasury Department in 1853. His financial ability is acknowledged on all hands throughout the land. His political experience and political tact are also considerable.

But, whether Mr. GUTHRIE would prove as good a President of the United States as he did Secretary of the Treasury, is open for question. His *financial* tact and judgment has always been his *forte*. He has none of the graces of scholarship or general learning; no charms of eloquence in diction or delivery; but his imposing physical presence, his force of character, and his practical knowledge of men and things, and the subject in hand, have availed him greatly in addressing juries, and in most all his public and private undertakings. He certainly is destitute of some of the accomplishments and the requisites for the Presidency, which distinguished many of our Presidents and public men of by-gone times. In some important qualifications he may have not a few superiors, even in his own party, of the present day. Still, he is cool, self-possessed, reserved, non-committal where it serves his purposes, and firm, and I think has much shrewdness, sagacity and management in political and personal matters. Mr. GUTHRIE has been long and ardently devoted to the Democratic Party. He was always a bitter opponent of HENRY CLAY'S, and fought against him in 1844, as on divers other occasions, with all his might and main. My opinion is, there is much, very much, of the partisan politician about JAMES GUTHRIE, and I apprehend he would make quite a partisan, and not unlikely sectional, Executive.

Of course, as one of the "faithful," he is an unfaltering, constant friend of the present Administration, and, I reckon, is to be its nominee before the Charleston Convention. Mr. HALDEMAN, the senior proprietor and senior editor of the Administration paper here, (the Louisville *Courier*,) and our Louisville Custom-House Officer, was among the first, if not the first, to set the Guthrie ball in motion, and is doing daily all in his power to keep it before the public in perpetual motion, till it sh ll distance all other balls and gain the goal. (Between you and me, Sir, if JAMES GUTHRIE shall be the next President, Mr. WALKER N. HALDEMAN will be his Louisville Postmaster—if Mr. H. shall account that office lucrative enough for him. That's my notion.) I don't believe JAMES BUCHANAN looks or wishes for anything more than a mere majority vote, by way of compliment from the Convention. He may not look or care for even that. His name, if at all before the body, might soon be withdrawn by his friends in favor of GUTHRIE, and, with them, enough delegates might at last unite so as to secure and obtain his nomination, as a compromise between conflicting claimants, and as the most available candidate before the Northern as well as Southern people.

The Charleston wire-pullers, in caucus assembled, may talk among themselves in this wise: "Though always a Pierce man and all along a Buchanan man, Mr. GUTHRIE has so managed as not to be remarkably identified in the Northern mind by any speech, or letter, or act of his, with any of the Administrative measures of either especially unpopular in the North. He did not commit himself before the public to the Kansas policy of Mr. PIERCE in such a way as to suffer much from the rebuke heaped upon the President and several of his Cabinet. He was comparatively unshaken and unscathed by the bolts and blasts from the North. Mr. GUTHRIE has kept quiet at home ever since his retirement from office, non-committal, not publicly identified with or held at all responsible for anything political done at Washington or elsewhere. He has kept quite dark and held his own counsel. He was and is, indeed, a pro-Lecompton man, but he has been careful not to tell the world so in so many words—only confidentially some favored few of his party friends. He indorses also the Dred Scott decision, and would have Congress, as well as the Judiciary, the Executive and the whole military power of the Government, protect slavery and enforce the right of slaveholding wherever the people of a territory do not give the protection demanded; but he has been careful not to let the Northern people know that his indorsement goes to any such extent. Nominate GUTHRIE, and Northern Democrats shall be led to believe that he really is with DOUGLAS in this matter, for only such protection of Slavery as the Constitution and the Courts alone can give, without the slightest intervention by Congress or the Executive, in behalf of Slavery, where the people are opposed to it. In fact, JAMES GUTHRIE is the man for the occasion. If the Democracy cannot elect him, they can't elect anybody, and the Republicans will gain the day. If *he* can't carry all the South, with California and Oregon, Indiana and Pennsylvania, no Democrat can. His popularity in Pennsylvania, while Secretary of the Treasury, and his advocacy, then, of some degree of incidental protection, may secure him the vote of that State, while his immense private resources may materially aid him in Free States nearer his home. Thus arguing and calculating, the controlling spirits of the Charleston Convention may conclude to present the name of GUTHRIE, and then bring about his nomination.

Well, Sir, if JAMES GUTHRIE shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and be supported by the Douglasites, Buchanites and all, I infer that the Opposition of the whole country, East and West, North and South, will have to unite upon some one man, and support him with all their united soul and strength, or else quite likely this Kentucky giant will be elected in November, 1860, President of the United States. Only a banded Opposition, under the lead of some statesman and patriot like the independent, upright and candid JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, might be sure to defeat him.

PONTIAC.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-fourth Exhibition of the Academy of Design.

It is a happy evidence of the growing interest which our people take in the arts that they should be so eager as they have already shown themselves to be, to crowd the shabby, ill-conditioned, inconvenient rooms of the National Academy in Tenth-street, for the more chance of seeing something new and true and beautiful in the way of canvases and colors.

Up three flights of crazy, dusty stairs, and past a couple of Bartlemy Fair booths, which represent the "receipt of custom," the enthusiastic *connoisseurs* and amateurs of New-York, press, night and day, into a shrine which precisely reverses GOLDSMITH'S description of a Dutchman's house. Instead of a pig in the temple, we here have the Goddess of Beauty in a stye. It is on many accounts very unfortunate that the Annual Exhibition of our Academy should be thrust into so cheerless, desolate, poverty-stricken a shanty as this suite of rooms, and it would be well if our artists, instead of amusing themselves with "receptions" at Dodworth's and elsewhere, which are more than likely to degenerate into vulgar meetings for mutual admiration and æsthetic flirtation, would set themselves seriously about employing the means now at the disposal of the Academy for the permanent establishment of their art in a building worthy to be its home. They would thus advance its claims to be regarded as an essential element in our civilization, give it new dignity in the general eye, and do away with no small portion of the bitter complaints, recriminations and heart-burnings that now spring up among themselves over each year's "Hanging Committee." It is morally impossible we suppose, that any Hanging Committee should ever in any circumstances, satisfy the demands of a body of artists, each one of whom in his secret soul more than suspects that he is the finest colorist of the age; but it is physically impossible that more than half a dozen pictures should be honestly seen in the pink and plaster dens of the Tenth-street Building.

Moreover, the fecundity of our artists seems to be increasing, rather out of proportion to their intellectual development, and we have this year eight hundred works of Art against six hundred—the highest number ever before attained—as a guarantee that by the end of the next twelvemonth the Exhibition will fairly flow over its borders. For the Academicians either do not profess, or never dream of exercising any more power of selection and rejection than belongs to a picture-broker or an auctioneer. Any work which could be classified in the language of the advertisements as "an oil-picture in a gilt frame, suitable for a gentleman's country residence," is sure of its place on their walls.

In the present Exhibition almost all our artists of every grade are represented. With the exceptions, notable enough, of WM. HUNT and REGIS GIGNOUX, not a single conspicuous name is wanting. Mr. CHURCH, whose devoted labors of the past year crowned at last, as we are glad to feel assured, with a more splendid success than any he has yet achieved, might well have excused his absence, has contributed a very striking and peculiar color-sketch of a rare and brilliant atmospheric effect. Mr. DARLEY, thanks to the enterprise of the New-York publishing house of STRINGER & TOWNSEND, which has moved him to use his genius in illustrating the genius of COOPER, sends half-a dozen admirable drawings, marked, like all his works, with that exquisite *cachet* of a refined individuality which distinguishes excellence from mediocrity. CROPSEY, from his new home beyond the sea, rivals the most assiduous of his more domestic brethren in the number of his offerings.

Mr. CHURCH'S "Twilight," a sketch, (No. 384,) is rather a study than a picture, and should be criticized rather as indicating the painter's marvelous aptitude at seizing the truths of color than as a piece of composition. Mr. CHURCH, like TURNER, has mastered the secret of painting space. He leads the eye into distance less by lineal or aerial perspective than by his receding gradations of color. The dusky landscape of this little sketch is a most felicitous instance of this power in the artist. The distant river, alive with a relative intensity of light, is projected into the scene with exquisite accuracy, and without falsifying the apparent extent of the intervening space. The hues of the sky too have been seized with singular vigor, though we greatly question the flamboyant design of the lower clouds. The effect which these clouds produce is rather that of a mass of vapors whirled about into a kind of eccentric chaos upon the background of a blank space than of a floating atmospheric panorama. But the upper cloud-strata are admirably studied and there is nothing on the whole among the landscapes of the exhibition so masterly as the handling of this sketch. Mr. DARLEY'S drawings are of an excellence still more thoroughly singular in their class. There is some vigorous pencil-work and more artistic feeling in Mr. E. JOHNSON'S "Roman Girl" (133,) and "Pestel" (151), but Mr. DARLEY stands alone in the complete characteristic finish and force of his drawing. While the best that can be said for the rest of our American draughtsmen is that they do not dislocate the human figure or absolutely caricature the thoughts they try to embody, Mr. DARLEY'S work would hold its own anywhere in Europe with the better order of illustrative artists. His scenes "from the Pioneers" (118.) "from the Last of the Mohicans," (124) and "from the Headsman," (78) are charming little poems. The sense of wintry wastes and wide, snowy solitudes, conveyed with a few strokes of the pencil, in the No. 78, is masterly, and SCOTT has never fared so well at the hands of any of his artistic coadjutors, as COOPER in Mr. DARLEY'S incarnation of that most original and affecting of his creations, Old Leather Stocking.

In the way of fresh character-pictures, the palm of the Exhibition clearly belongs to Mr. E. JOHNSON, who, by the way, ought to explain what and whom he means to represent by his drawing of "Pestel." The world is not held to know who "Pestel" was, or why Mr. JOHNSON should ask us to visit him, apparently, in his prison. Two centuries ago the German Organist PESTEL was born, and lived and died, leaving no sign in the way of compositions behind him. But this PESTEL was a well-conducted and well-treated personage, who never, to the best of our knowledge and belief, was reduced to the necessity of scrawling scores on a stone wall. And as the costume of the figure forbids the supposition that the Dutch jurist PESTEL can be the individual represented, were that supposition otherwise tenable, Mr. JOHNSON will be good enough to ticket his victim, and give our sympathies light. His large picture, "Negro Life at the South," (321) happily tickets itself. This picture is both a surprise and a satisfaction.

It is a composition essentially naturalistic, studied in all its details with a curious fidelity worthy of the Pre-Raphaelites, and finished with a rather Germanesque elaboration. But it has other and higher merits. It is a piece of character-painting of which WILKIE would not have been ashamed, and exhibits a singular versatility and wealth of resources in the painter which set him quite apart and alone among the exhibitors of the year in this kind. In the left of the picture, a mulatto Antinous, his back turned to the spectator, is making love to a girl of his own class. Overhead, from an open window, a venerable negro woman dandles a mulatto baby, stolid and amazed of face as the manner of such babies is. To the extreme right a pretty young lady, of the Caucasian race, is just stepping in through a half-opened gateway, which discloses a glimpse of her laughing sister behind. In the centre sits the soul of the scene—an old banjo-player absorbed in his music, and heedless alike of the quaint "small darkey," who presses close to his side, and of a group of negro children, with a woman, seated in front of him. The warm golden light shimmers down through the green leaves, fresh with Spring, of a spreading tree, and brightens the slovenly courtyard, the tatterdemalion walls of the negro house, the rich damp moss upon the roofs, and the diverse groups that make up the humanity of the picture. In point of composition, we must object to the intrusive group in the the immediate foreground, spoiled by a boy, who is the least natural figure of the scene, and still more to a little frowzy cur which may have been on the ground when the artist ske ched the spot, but assuredly ought to be kicked incontinently out of the picture. But the drawing is admirable, and the general truth of the scene demands the highest praise. The lights are agreeably disposed, and the minor accessories of the picture worked in with extreme felicity. The cock, high perched in the branches, the cat slinking in at the open window, the loose swinging clapboards and dislodged bricks of the building recall the characteristic touches of HOGARTH. The modelling of the figures, too, is capital. How gracefully vigorous the position of that mulatto lover on the left hand of the scene! How plainly you are made to feel, though you do not see his face that the rascal is smiling as he pours his soft nonsense into the listening ear of that voluptuous, frivolous, irresolute-looking girl, so perfect a type of her strange, hybrid race, who lingers near him, nothing loth! And what could be better than the premature gravity of that mulatto baby above them, or the Topsy-like good nature of the little negro girl on the right, who is watching the entrance of the "young missus?" The picture is a true Southern idyl, and offers the best promises in its kind that have ever been given to the public on the walls of this Association. Mr. JOHNSON has two much less startling pictures: "The Pets," (621,) and "the Sketch-book," (713,) which also merit attention. Perhaps the most noteworthy artist of this class after Mr. JOHNSON, is Mr. LAMBDIN, of Philadelphia, whose career has been followed by us for the last three years with no slight interest. Mr. LAMBDIN gains steadily both as a draughtsman and as a colorist, but he disappoints us in the directions of thought and sentiment. His most conspicuous picture, (conspicuously ill-hung let us say *en passant*,) (No. 296) which is entitled a "Subject from Tennyson," and bears as an epigraph one of that poet's fine stanzas on a skull, yclept the "Deserted House," is a "Subject" rather in the medical than in the poetical sense of the term. The painter has missed the poet's thought without hitting on a happy substitute of his own. That sweet, still face from which "Decay's effacing fingers" have not yet swept one line of beauty, suggests rather the deceitfulness of the earthly than the assurance of the heavenly tabernacle. The picture is almost purely painful; and while we might find much fault with the drawing of the husband prostrated in silent despair at the side of his lost wife, and with something not unlike trickery in the management of the lights, we prefer simply to call Mr. LAMBDIN off from the wrong track he threatens to take, and bid him beware of mistaking the piteous for the pathetic, and the agonizing for the affecting in art. More successful in all respects is his "White Camellia," (No. 229.) a picture of no very special or profound significance indeed, but a pleasing, daintily-conceived and cleverly-painted glimpse of a young lady adding the last touch of floral grace to the artistic results of the toilette.

Mr. LANG, we suppose, must be numbered with the character-painters, though it would not be easy to classify his "Last Slumber of Beatrice Cenci," (646,) or his "Blind Nydia," (254.) The one should be engraved to illustrate Mrs. SHERMAN'S translation of GUERRAZZI'S tremendous novel, and the other will be invaluable to any of our managers when next the "Last Days of Pompeii" shall crowd the glittering stage. But what are we to do with Mr. SCHLEGEL and his "Behold, I stand at the door and knock, (630.) This picture is pure Pre-Raphaelism and water. It is Hunt's "Light of the World" with all the color washed out of it, all the sparkling jewels cast away, all the gleams of splendor supernal faded into a blankness of bleached etiolated daylight, all the sad solemnity of sentiment filtered out to a kind of puerile lachrymose pomposity. It is precisely the sort of thing for the young ladies of the Rev. Charles HONEYMAN'S church to copy in Berlin wool, and for the Rev. Charles HONEYMAN himself to use as a sofa-cushion. It has in a word every quality a picture ought to have, and hardly one that a picture should have. Mr. SCHLEGEL, as he elsewhere proves, can paint portraits. In the name of common sense then let him paint portraits forever more, or till he learns to recognize the fact that thistle blossoms and burdock leaves, do not make up the sum of Religous Art. A new name in the catalogues is that of Augero, the Italian sound of which is echoed in color by two small figures, one a "Roman Peasant girl" (769) sitting, herself a ripe round sunny grape, in the midst of a wreath of vine-leaves and grape bunches, and the other (788) "A girl bathing," more delicately treated and less conventional in tone, and not less commendable for the modesty of the design than for something cool and fresh in the shadows and atmosphere of the piece.

Of the landscapists and the rest we reserve our notice for a future day.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A Female Robinson Crusoe—A Young Lady Rescued after Living Three Years upon a Desolate and Uninhabited Island in Lake Superior—Sketch of her Shipwreck, her Life on the Island and her Rescue.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 16, 1859.

The schooner *Ozelle*, Captain MARVIN, master, arrived at Racine, Wisconsin, yesterday morning, from Marquette, Lake Superior, having on board a young lady, Miss SOPHIA RICHARDSON, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, who for the last three years has been living in solitude upon a desolate and uninhabited island in Lake Superior, near the British Coast, and northwest from Isle Royal, upon which she was cast away in the Spring of 1856.

I was in Racine when the schooner arrived, and Captain MARVIN, who is an old and valued friend of mine, was kind enough to introduce me to this young lady, whose adventures have been so remarkable, and from whom I have obtained permission to make public the facts which follow. Miss RICHARDSON is apparently about 22 years old. Her countenance, without being positively handsome, is pleasing in its expression; her air and manner are well bred; and, although when I saw her she was arrayed in garments that were anything but fashionable and elegant, and her hands were roughened and browned with exposure and toil, it was impossible not to perceive that she was an educated and intelligent young lady.

It will be remembered that in the month of May, 1856, the bark *Mary*, Captain EDWARD, sailed from Cleveland, Ohio, bound for Green Bay, with a cargo of provisions, dry goods and hardware. The crew consisted of eight men, including the captain and mate. The latter, Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON, was the cousin of the young lady above mentioned, and it was under his charge that she embarked with the intention of meeting at Green Bay her affianced husband, DANIEL ASHNELL, who had been living at Green Bay for a year, and to whom she was to be married on her arrival there. Miss RICHARDSON was the daughter of a respectable and tolerable wealthy family, and she sailed well provided with a stock of clothing amply sufficient for her requirements for a year or more. This was a prudent and economical measure, when the scarcity and dearness of such articles at her destined home is remembered, and, as it afterwards proved, was the means of securing her from much suffering and privation. The cargo of the bark was made up of pork, flour, groceries, mining tools, and several bales of blankets, buffalo robes and heavy clothing.

The commencement of the voyage was pleasant, and nothing occurred to destroy the anticipations of happiness indulged in by Miss RICHARDSON, until the vessel had passed the Manitouline Islands, and was about to enter the Straits of Mackinaw. They passed the Great Manitouline just at dark, and immediately afterwards were assailed by a terrific storm, surpassing in violence anything which Miss RICHARDSON had before seen. During the morning of this day the Captain had tapped a barrel of whisky which was in his cabin, of the contents of which he and the mate had copiously partaken. Contrary to their usual custom, they had both retired to sleep immediately after supper, leaving the helm in charge of a sailor named "DAN." Miss RICHARDSON is of the opinion that the whisky had circulated among the crew as well as the officers, and that they were all under its influence. At all events the storm continued to increase in violence, and the vessel was driven from her course. When at length the Captain and mate were aroused and brought on deck, the former announced that they had been driven through the Middle Channel, and were then nearly opposite Sault Ste Marie. He took the helm, saying he would keep the bark beating about in Tequamenon Bay until morning. Either he was mistaken in his calculations, or was unable to manage his vessel, for when the morning broke they discovered they were in the neighborhood of a large island, the name of which Miss RICHARDSON has forgotten, but which the Captain said was 150 miles from the Sault. (This was probably Michipicoten Island.) The storm appeared to increase in violence and the vessel began to feel its effects. Miss RICHARDSON was in great alarm and dismay, which were not at all lessened when her cousin informed her that the bark was leaking badly, and that she was in imminent danger of sinking. She does not remember all which transpired after this, as she was in great distress both of mind and body; but after some hours had passed she was summoned to the deck and saw that the bark must soon strike upon what she was told was an island. The rudder of the vessel had become unshipped or broken, her rigging was torn to tatters, and the Captain said their only hope of life was to wait until she struck, then to leap into the water and trust to the waves to wash them upon the shore. The yawl had been stove in by a heavy sea some time before. The vessel was, perhaps, a mile from the land, while immediately in front of her arose a low line of broken and jagged rocks. The only life-preserver on board was given to Miss RICHARDSON, who inflated it and tied it beneath her arms. The bark struck with immense force upon the rocks, and there appeared to stick fast, either upon the sand or between the breakers. The Captain and the crew leaped overboard as she struck, and Miss RICHARDSON and her cousin were about to follow, when a spar from the broken and shattered mast fell to the deck, striking the mate upon the head and instantly killing him. Miss RICHARDSON'S courage forsook her at this awful sight, and she sank insensible upon the deck.

From this point I give the narrative in her own words, copied from the notes which I took during our interview.

"How long I remained in this condition I cannot say, but when I regained my senses I saw that the storm was dying away, and that the vessel was still sticking fast where she first struck. At my side laid GEORGE, his face covered with blood, and his eyes staring wide in death. I almost fainted again at the sight, but with a strong effort I repressed my feelings and got upon my feet. The waves were yet rolling heavily, but as I looked upwards the clouds broke away, and the sun beamed down upon me. I knew that the water would become more tranquil as night approached, and I hoped that if the captain and crew had reached the shore they would endeavor to rescue me. I went into the hold and observed that the leak did not increase. The seams of the vessel were open, and her timbers were strained and broken, but she appeared to be so tightly jammed between the rocks that she could not sink. The wind blew strongly toward the shore, and I saw spars and barrels thrown upon the land by the waves, and then washed off again by the returning sea.

Hours passed by and I saw and heard nothing of the captain or the crew. I was alone with the dead. The thought became unbearable, and I resolved to leave the wreck and endeavor to reach the land. I brought up my trunks from the cabin, and lashed one to each end of the spar which had killed poor GEORGE. Then with infinite labor I got them over the side and into the water, which had now become comparatively calm. Summoning up all my resolution I lowered myself into the waves. The life-preserver supported me admirably, and I managed to reach the spar to which my trunks were tied. The wind carried us slowly toward the breakers. There were passages between the rocks, and fortunately we were floated through one of these and finally thrown upon the shore. I was terribly lacerated and exhausted, but managed to crawl up on the sand out of the reach of the waves and then laid down with a full and grateful heart. After resting for perhaps half an hour, I untied my trunks, and rolled them upon the bank. The shore was covered with casks and boxes, and I succeeded in securing some of them. This fatigued me excessively, as I was then unused to labor, and was not so robust as I now am.

Night was approaching. My garments were wet, and I began to shiver with cold and hunger. I had eaten nothing except some biscuits, which I had devoured just before leaving the wreck. The loneliness and danger of my situation rushed upon me. I did not know what would become of me. I feared I should perish with cold and hunger. I knelt down upon the sand and tried to pray—but no words came to my lips. I arose again in utter wretchedness, and walked towards the water. A dark bale of goods was tossing near the shore, and I saw that by venturing into the water a short distance I could save it. I made the attempt, and got the bale to land, but its weight prevented me from rolling it out of the waves. My scissors were around my neck, and I cut off the covering of the bale. It was composed of buffalo robes, and the sight inspired me with new hope. I cut the cords which bound it together, and carried the robes, one by one, on shore. Some of them were wet, but three were warm and dry. I opened my trunks, took off my wet apparel, and replaced it by dry clothing. Then, making a bed of two of my buffalo robes, I wrapped myself in the other, and prepared to pass my first night upon my desolate island. The terrors of my situation, my uncertain fate, and my grief for my poor cousins, for a while deprived me of sleep—but at length I fell into a deep slumber, from which I did not awake until the sun of the next morning shone into my face.

The wreck had disappeared. I suppose that during the night the wind had again arisen, and tossed the vessel to pieces upon the rocks. The wind still came toward the shore, and every few moments a wave would throw upon the sand fragments of the wreck, or portions of her cargo. I felt strong and refreshed, but very hungry, and I knew not of what I could make my breakfast. I began to renew my former labor of rolling the barrels and boxes out of the way of the returning waves. My hands were torn and bleeding, and my limbs soon ached with the unaccustomed fatigue, but I persevered, as I could not bear to see so much property swallowed up by the waves. Among the boxes was one marked "Sardines." I forced the lid off with a stone, and feasted my eyes upon my treasure. But, shut up in their little tin boxes, the fish were as useless to me as if they were in the bottom of the lake. My hunger increased, and I sat down upon my buffalo bed and gave way to tears. Suddenly, I remembered that, in one of my trunks, I had a newly-invented chisel for copper cutting, which my father had sent as a present to Mr. ASHWELL, who was engaged in the mines. I found it, broke open one of the boxes of sardines, and enjoyed a delicious and refreshing meal. My hunger satisfied, I again went to work, and spent all that day in saving such things as I was able to handle.

The next day I occupied in collecting together the goods which I had saved. I found that I had eight barrels of pork, two kegs of lard, twelve barrels of flour, two of sugar, several boxes of candy, candles, raisins, and dried herrings, my box of sardines, another bale of buffalo robes, a box of dry goods, needles, pins, thread, yarn, etc.; a box of mining hatchets, a box of heavy clothing, and a bale of blankets.

On the third day I explored my island. I found it to be entirely uninhabited, as far as I could then judge, and I afterwards ascertained this to be true. The shore was sandy and barren. Half a mile from the lake there were short and scrubby trees, which grew larger and thicker as you advanced. On this day, also, the waves threw upon the shore the dead and bruised bodies of several of the sailors, among them that of my cousin. In his pocket I found a metal box filled with friction matches, which were afterwards of the greatest service to me. I dug a shallow grave in the sand and buried them as well as I could. It was a sad and awful duty, and left me very melancholy and depressed.

For several weeks I was certain that a vessel would arrive and rescue me. But when six weeks had passed, and I had seen no sail, nor heard the voice of any human being, I began to give way to the most poignant agony and fear. I was enabled finally to overcome this, and as Autumn approached I had become in a measure, at least, reconciled to my fate.

I knew I had provisions sufficient for three or four years. I had already learned to catch fish, and to cook my pork and flour without the aid of dishes or stoves. With the fragments of the wreck, and some of my empty barrels and boxes, I made a low hut, which I covered with sand to the depth of a foot. One end of this was closed, the other was fitted with a door made from the lids of my two trunks; over my barrels and boxes of goods I stretched a sail, fastening it down by means of stakes. As the Winter approached I fabricated from my buffalo robes a dress, which I fancied would be impervious to the cold. My shoes, gloves, and hat were made of the same material. The forest supplied me with fuel, and I soon learned to chop it with considerable ease. During the early part of the first Winter I suffered terribly, but I managed to live through it, and the next season I was inured to hardships.

In this manner I passed three long and lonely years. I kept a journal during this unhappy period, and this was my only recreation. My books, and even my Bible, were left in the vessel. During these three years I saw but seven vessels. They either did not see or would not regard my signals; my anguish on these occasions was indescribable. The thoughts of home, and of the friends who were now mourning me as among the dead, would rush upon me with overpowering force, and my misery seemed too heavy for me to bear.

At length, I know not on what day, but by my calculations on the 25th of February, my Island was visited by six Menominee Indians. They had crossed from the British shore, partly in their canoes and partly on the ice. They were as much surprised to find me upon the Island as I was delighted to see a human face again. We could not understand each other, but they made signs that I should go with them. I was in their power, but I was willing to go, as I conceived that by their means I might easily obtain my release and restoration. They returned with me to the British coast, which I think is not more than twenty or twenty-five miles from my Island. They conducted me in a two days' journey, to a French Trading Post, where for the first time in three years I found myself in the company of civilized men. I was received with kindness and soon forwarded to Fort William. The commander of this fort entertained me hospitably until the Lake became open, when he dispatched me to Marquette, from which point Captain MARVIN has conducted me hither. At the Sault I learned that Mr. ASHNELL had returned to Cleveland, and I am now on my way thither."

Such, Mr. Editor, is this remarkable and interesting narrative. The journal kept by the young lady is well written and no doubt would prove an attractive and saleable book if published. I intimated this to her, but her modesty appeared to dissent from that opinion. She came to Chicago in the same train with your correspondent, and leaves to-night for Cleveland, her kind friend Captain MARVIN having furnished her with the means of pursuing her journey. She will be received at her home as one risen from the dead.

Annual Report of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Condition of our Island Institutions.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Governors of the Almshouse has just been completed. It is comprised in a volume of 384 pages, which contains much valuable and highly interesting information. After Governor SMITH'S address on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, and Governor TOWNSEND'S report on the expediency of erecting a Foundling Hospital, the balance-sheet is presented as follows:

Total amount of payments, including $79 064 14 credited to the Institutions for sundry materials and convict and pauper labor on buildings	$835,228 52
Deduct the amount charged for buildings	169,071 21
Total	$666,157 01
Deduct amount credited to bake house	$36,727 36
Deduct amount credited to store house, B. I.	10,056 97
Deduct amount credited for cash receipts	17,707 06— $64,491 39
Total	$601,666 92
Net amount paid for support of the Institutions for 1858 the estimated expenditure for 1858 being	$625,000 00

ALMSHOUSE.

Jonathan Stearns, Warden of the Almshouse, reports that the whole number of persons admitted into that Institution from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive, was 3 890, of which number there were: Natives, 794; from Ireland, 2 514; England, 170; Scotland, 82; Germany, 212; France, 36; Canada, 15; other countries, 37; total, 3 890; admitted in the year 1857, 4,204; showing a decrease in 1858 of 314; 1,633 of those admitted were men; 1,835 women, 213 boys; 209 girls; 794 were natives, and 3 096 were of foreign birth; 1,426 men were discharged; 1,625 women; 152 boys; 166 girls;—of these, 618 were natives, and 2,751 were foreigners; 142 men died; 121 women; 79 boys, and 60 girls—of whom, 106 were natives, and 225 foreigners.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. W. Francis, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, submits the following summary of those admitted to and discharged from that institution: Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1859, 843; admitted Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 7,925; born, 409. Total, 9 177. Discharged, 7,512; died, 812. Total, 8,324. Remaining Dec. 31, 1858, 853. Whole number of births, 469; stillborn, 41.

The following deductions from these statistics may be made: Whole number of patients treated in the Hospital proper, 8,768; of these 812 died, 60 being Coroners' cases, giving a mortality, after deducting the latter, of about 8½ per cent. Of the causes of death consumption gives its usual annual mortality, nearly equal to all other causes combined.

4 253 men were admitted, 3 548 women, 69 boys and 55 girls; 1,156 were natives and 6,769 foreigners. Of those discharged 3 866 were men, 3 217 women, 230 boys, 199 girls. Of these 1,351 were natives, and 6 158 foreigners. 444 men died, 210 women, 35 boys and 123 girls; 160 of whom were natives and 652 were foreigners. The nativities of those admitted are as follows: United States, 1,156; Ireland, 5,703; Germany, 537; England, 232; Scotland, 96; France, 61; Canada, 35; Wales, 32; Other countries, 54; unknown, 16—Total, 7,925.

Mr. Frey, the apothecary, reports that $7,916 77 have been expended for drugs, medicines, etc., etc. Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1858, $2 444 62; No. of prescriptions put up during the year, 145,503; No. of patients treated, 9,177; expended for surgical instruments, appliances and repairs, $304 63.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The report of Dr. SANGER, Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, is exceedingly elaborate and instructive.

During the year 1858 the total number of admissions to the Island Hospital was 4,141
The admissions during 1857 were 2 810
The admissions during 1856 were 1 733
The admissions during 1855 were 2,158
The admissions during 1854 were 3 744
The admissions during 1853 were 3 136

The increase of admissions in 1858 as compared with 1857, was 1 331, or 47 4-10 per cent. As compared with the average of the preceding five years, the increase is 1,425, or 52 4-10 per cent. The total number of patients under treatment in 1858 was 4,676, against 3 158 treated in 1857, or 2,083 treated in 1856—an increase of 1,418 on the one, and 2,593 on the other year.

Dr. S. says: I have hitherto availed myself of my annual report to give prominence to the statistics of venereal disease, and the figures now presented bear a mournful aspect, showing but a slight diminution of the ratio reported in 1857. Of the total number of patients under treatment, 63 7-10 per cent. received medical assistance for venereal affections. In 1857 the proportion was 65 2-10 per cent., and in 1856 it was 73 1-10 per cent. I explained last year that the large increase of patients laboring under other diseases made "the decrease of venereal affections apparent and not real," and in the present instance, notwithstanding the slightly reduced proportions, it would be contrary to the fact to infer that syphilis is decreasing. *It is steadily advancing*, and will continue to advance until effective measures are taken to check it in its earliest stages.

In 1857 there were 306 prisoners from the Penitentiary treated in the Hospital; in 1858 but 56 of that class have received medical assistance, and of that reduced number 28 were remaining in the Hospital at the close of 1857, and 28 were admitted prior to the resolution severing the Hospital from the Penitentiary. In 1857 there were 250 patients from the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island or the Office of the Department in New-York. In 1858 this class of inmates had increased to 493. The proportion of patients who did not reach the Hospital through a penal sentence or vagrancy commitment was, in 1857, 7 9-10 per cent.; 1858, 10 5-10 per cent. Increased ratio in 1858, 2 6-10 per cent.

We find the nativities of those admitted during 1858 to be: Natives 24 8 10 per cent.; Foreigners 75 2-10 per cent. The mean of five years is: Natives 27 1-10 per cent.; Foreigners 72 9 10 per cent.; The proportion of natives admitted in 1858 is therefore 2 3 10 per cent. below the average. 69 3 10 per cent. were natives of New York; 6 4-10 per cent. of New Jersey; 5 3-10 per cent. of Massachusetts; 4 9-10 per cent. of Connecticut; and 4 of Pennsylvania. Of foreigners 79 7-10 per cent. were Irish. 6 2-10 per cent. English; Scotland 3 9-10 per cent.; Canda and Wales 2 per cent.; Total from British Dominions 91 8 10 per cent. Germany 6 2 10 per cent.; France 9-10 per cent; Other European Nations; 6-10 per cent.; Total from Continental Europe, 7 7-10 per cent.; Other countries, at sea and unascertained, 5-10 per cent. The degree of education of each patient admitted, is as follows: Can read and write well, 5 3 10 per cent.; can read and write imperfectly, 25 1 10 per cent; can read only, 36 6-10 per cent.; uneducated, 32 9 10 per cent. unascertained, 1-10 per cent., Total 100.

The habits of patients admitted during 1858 are in the following proportions: Temperate, 15 1 10 per cent.; moderate drinkers, 23 4 10 per cent.; intemperate, 39 8 10 per cent; habitual drunkards, 21 6 10 per cent.; unascertained, 1-10 per cent.;—total, 100. Eighty-five of every one hundred persons confess the use of intoxicating drinks in a greater or less degree. Sixty-one in every one hundred admit that they are intemperate drinkers or habitual drunkards.

Of the children of temperate parents, there were: Temperate, 30 8-10 per cent.; moderate drinkers, 25 2-10 per cent.; Intemperate, 27 6-10 per cent.; habitual drunkards, 16 4 10 per cent. Of the children of habitual drunkards, there were: Temperate, 13 4 10 per cent.; moderate drinkers, 8 6-10 per cent.; intemperate, 52 per cent.; habitual drunkards, 26 per cent. The per-centages of the profession of religion of the different patients are: Protestants, 32 8 10 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 62 7 10 per cent.; Jews, 2-10 per cent.; non-professors, 4 2 10 per cent.; unascertained, 1-10 per cent.

The occupations of patients are as follows: Requiring mental ability, 6 10 per cent.; requiring mechanical or trade knowledge, 30 7-10 per cent.; requiring physical strength merely, 68 6 10 per cent.; unascertained, 1-10 per cent.

The mean ratio of mortality for the last six years is 2 5-10. That in 1858 was 2 1-10, showing a reduction for that year of 4 1-10. In the Small-pox Hospital the ratio of mortality for 1858 was 13 5-10 against 17 5 10 for the five preceding years.

CITY PRISON.

From the City Prison, 192 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

J. C. WHITMORE, Acting Warden of the City Prison, presents the following interesting table among others:

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number received who were Natives	5083	2,785	8 768
Number rec'd who were Foreigners	15 114	11 290	26,404
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172
SOCIAL RELATIONS.			
Number received who were Married	7,912	4 657	12,569
Number received who were Single	12,201	7,210	19.411
Number received who were Widowed	521	1,489	2,010
Number received whose social Relations were unknown	463	719	1,182
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172
HABITS OF LIFE.			
Number received who were Temperate	3,521	1,451	4,971
Number received who were Intemperate	17 576	12 624	30,200
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172
DEGREE OF EDUCATION.			
Number received who could not Read	5,049	7,018	12,067
Number received who could Read only	1,405	2,246	3,651
Number received who could Read and Write	12,961	3,441	16,402
Number received who were well educated	1,153	284	1,437
Number received whose degree of Education was unknown	529	1,086	1,615
Total	21,097	14,075	35,172

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. RANNEY reports that at the commencement of the past year there were 527 patients in the Asylum. During the year 355 were admitted, 235 were discharged, and 92 died. The whole number of patients within the year was 982 of whom the monthly average number was 860. The greatest number reported at the end of any week was 681, the smallest number 636. Of those admitted, 314 were received directly from the City, and 49 from other institutions. Of the discharged, 193 returned to their homes and 42 were transferred to the Alms House. No epidemic has occurred among the patients of this institution since the prevalence of the cholera in 1854. The causes of death have been confined mostly to chronic or acute diseases which existed previous to admission. Of the admitted, 46 per cent. recovered from mental derangement.

Dr. R. presents very many interesting facts with reference to the effect the occupation of patients has on their mental condition. Of the patients under treatment during the year: single males, 68; females 101; married males, 58; females, 106; widows, 19; widowers, 3; Catholics, 179; Protestants, 163; Jews, 14.

PENITENTIARY.

The total number of male and female Court and Police prisoners received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858 is 2 972. 2,075 were discharged; 870 were transferred to the Work-house; 18 were pardoned by the Governor, and 20 were taken from the Penitentiary by *habeas corpus*.

OUT DOOR POOR.

The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor states that, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, 7,835 adults and 12,527 children have been relieved by donations in money, and 37,834 adults and 52,535 children with fuel, showing an increase of 37,011 persons relieved, and an increase of expenditure of $29,826,78 over the preceding year.

Meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—COUNTER PETITIONS—VACANCIES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF OF BELLEVUE FILLED.

The weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Board, yesterday afternoon, shows that on the 16th inst. there were 7,363 inmates in the different institutions, being a decrease during the week of 146. There were admitted, since the date of the last statement, 1,415 persons; 30 died; 1,419 were discharged; 102 were sent to the Penitentiary and 10 to the State Prison.

Mr. Sutton, Warden of the City Prison, sent in a communication asking for the appointment of an additional keeper at the City Prison and Jefferson Market Prison. Referred to Committee on City Prison to report.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the Brooklyn Water Celebration.

Mr. Webb, Superintendent of City Cemeteries, announced that the City authorities had resumed sending to Ward's Island the bones exhumed from the old Potter's Field. He asked for a derrick to raise the bones from the barge, and for a horse and car to remove them from the dock. Referred to the Committee on City Cemeteries, with power to make arrangements with the City authorities by which the Board might be relieved of all expense attending the removal of the bones.

C. C. PINCKNEY, G. M. of the I. O. O. F., asked permission for the delegates who might be in attendance at the approaching celebration to visit the different institutions under the charge of the Governors. $30 were appropriated to give the delegates an appropriate reception, and Governors B. F. PINCKNEY, GUSTHER and SMITH were appointed a committee to do the honors of the occasion.

Dr. RANEY sent in a communication, stating that four troublesome patients had been sent to the Lunatic Asylum from Ward's Island. He asked that the amount paid for the support of this class of patients by the Commissioners of Emigration was altogether inadequate. Several of the Governors urged that some decisive action should be taken in the premises; that the expense of maintaining these paupers might be laid where they thought it belonged—on the Commissioners of Emigration. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and to the Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

Samuel Hotaling, James C. Beach, A. R. Wetmore, and two or three thousand others sent in petitions, which were presented by Governors SMITH and B. F. PINCKNEY, setting forth that their attention had been called to a memorial purporting to be signed by John Hughes, John Kelly and others. "In answer to the prayer of the petitioners they remonstrated against the end and aim of said memorial, upon the ground that its purpose and effect is to place the poor of the City under sectarian instruction and control." They say further, "In the first and last great command is to love God with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves. It is not necessary for Protestants or Catholics when brought together in a public institution to press upon each other the sharp points of their opposing creeds. In essentials let there be unity, and in non-essentials that charity which we are taught to practice in the admitted sense of all religious faith. We protest most earnestly, therefore, against any change in the public institutions, the effect of which may be to alter the fundamental character of our National and State Constitutions, or which shall lead to the establishment of sectarian forms of worship in the department under your administration."

On motion of Governor BRUNNINGHAUSEN the position of Dr. Lidell, as Visiting Surgeon of the Medical Board, was declared vacant, and the Governors proceeded to ballot to fill the four vacancies now existing in the staff. The following gentlemen received eight votes each on the first ballot, and were afterwards declared unanimously elected as Visiting Surgeons: Drs. Alex B. Mott, Wm. H. Church, J. A. F. Gouley, Charles Th. Meier. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies in the Staff of Physicians: Drs. Alfred C. Loomis and J. H. Greene.

The Committee on City Prison reported, recommending that the contract for making the City Prison more secure, be awarded to Messrs. Cameron & Johnson. The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gustav Satter publishes in the Cincinnati papers a reply to Carl Formes' card about the recent difficulty between them. Formes says he slapped Satter's face. Satter declares that no gentleman will knock a man down with his fists, if that man is half his weight, and says, furthermore, that Formes is a coward, and that he should add to his title as "the great basso" that of the "eminent boxer." The "cards" on both sides are very spicy. Theo. Thomas and Carl Anschutz sign the statement of Mr. Satter, and indorse

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Mails by the Tennessee.

Summary of Recent Events—The Attack on the Capital—Important Circular of the Juarez Government—Concessions to the Tehuantepec Company.

By the reception of the mails by the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, April 8, we are placed in possession of our files and correspondence, as well from that point as from the City of Mexico.

The *Picayune* correspondence mentions an attack of the Liberals upon the Capital on the 2d, which resulted in their defeat. The reports, however, are too meagre and too thoroughly colored with party feeling to be relied upon.

From the Special Correspondent of the N.Y.Times.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

On the 20th of April, 1519, three hundred and forty years ago, less fifteen days, CORTEZ with his fleet arrived off the Island or shoal named by GRIJALVA San Juan de Ulua. The Spanish adventurer anchored in the roadstead between the island and the main land, distance apart about half a mile, and the next day landed his forces on the low flat sand beach where the City of Vera Cruz now stands.

Soon hordes of wondering, simple-minded natives came over the dingy sand hills, a short distance in the rear of the encampment, to see the mysterious strangers, brought by "water houses with white wings," from unknown regions beyond the sea. Swift-footed messengers speedily bore the news to MONTEZUMA. This proud Monarch of the Aztec Empire, seated on his throne in the mountains, and in the height of his power, received the tidings with fear and trembling. The popular tradition respecting a prominent deity, in Anahuac mythology, called Quatzalcoatl, forced itself upon his mind. The tradition was that this deity, the god of air, represented, unlike their other Indian deities, as benevolent, having a white skin and flowing beard, had in ages past been expelled by the more ferocious gods and embarked on the Atlantic Sea in a wizard skiff for the fabled land of Tappallan, promising to return at some future day with his posterity, resume possession of his empire, and fulfill his mission of benevolence.

The hieroglyphic or "picture-writing" account of the strangers taken to MONTEZUMA, represented them as having fair skins and flowing beards; riding furious monsters with four legs, and holding the thunder and lightning of heaven in their hands The Aztec Monarch wavered, trembled, consulted his wise men, and then in the pride of his heart, but weakness of his soul, sent to the Spanish commander rich presents, consisting of loads of cotton cloths, beautifully embroidered with silver and gold; feather work of the richest colors and delicate designs; pearls and precious stones, gold dust, and gold and silver plates large as carriage wheels, on which highly ingenious devices were cunningly engraved. With these presents came a polite message from the giver, requesting his visitors to accept them as tokens of his friendship, and then return to the country from whence they came.

MONTEZUMA, by thus exposing his wealth and his weakness, invited his fate. Had he forwarded to CORTES a few hundred pounds of maize and frijoles, some Chili colerado and some pulque, it is not probable that the tremendous energies, unfailing resources and heroic daring which soon subdued the Empire would then and there have been created in the soul of the *Conquistador*. After examining all MONTEZUMA'S presents, and hearing his various messages, CORTEZ remarked, "*That the Spaniards were troubled with a disease of the heart, for which gold was a specific remedy,*" intimating, at the same time, that they had come a long distance to obtain relief, and could not return without it. This remark of CORTEZ, though made in a facetious tone and spirit, contained one of the most solemn truths ever uttered. This "disease of the heart" fired the Spaniard's courage, kindled their fanaticism, drove them to conquest, through conquest to oppression, through oppression to weakness and vice; and now that peculiar disease of the Spanish heart remains to find its cure in dust and ashes.

That the interesting tradition respecting the god Quatzalcoatl was founded in truth, there is indubitable proof. A benevolent deity presided over the destinies of the Toltecs for four centuries, when the greater portion of this people disappeared as mysteriously as they came, making way for the fiercer Aztecs The rude and warlike nature of this race was much softened and improved by coming in contact with the few remaining Toltecs who had lived under a mild religion and an advanced state of civilization. The Aztecs increased rapidly in numbers and power—banished their benevolent deity—and, as time rolled on, delivered themselves up more and more to the influence of their war gods, whose desires for human sacrifices were insatiable. At this period of their history the Spaniards appeared, conquered and planted the cross on their bloody altars. But the Spaniards did not prove to be descendants of the benevolent deity Quatzalcoatl. It is true, the Pagan altars of human sacrifice were cast down and the cross was reared upon their ruins. In the name of this emblem of a higher order of Christianity, through a period of three centuries, millions were sacrificed on the unholy altars of the Spaniard's lust, until the people, changed for the most part from a pure to a hybrid race, and weary of their abject state, rose from the dust and cast off the hated yoke. But peace did not follow. Freedom could not at once eradicate evils engendered by oppression. Internecine feuds and commotions followed. A decade has but just elapsed since the powerful republic on the north entered this unhappy country, conquered and departed, leaving the people a prey to civil wars, which to this day rage as fiercely as ever. The ferocious deities of the ancient mythology still prevail.

Three hundred and forty years have elapsed since the commencement of those great events in Mexican history, so fraught with strange and melancholy interest. Now we find at the head of affairs, BENITO JUAREZ, a pure Indian of the Oajaca race; a lawyer by profession, elected to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and under the constitution, President of the Republic of Mexico.

There is a singular and pecular interest attached to JUAREZ, and his position, at the present time. His origin is doubtless Toltec, and consequently dates further back in this country than the Aztec. In him there is no cross of white or negro blood. He is a little below the medium height, and rather thick set. His straight, black hair is cut close to his head, which is large and well shaped. He is about 40 years of age. His manners are those of a perfect gentleman, his moral character is above reproach, and he is developing abilities of a high order.

On the defection of COMONFORT, JUAREZ, by virtue of his oath and his position as Chief Justice of the Republic, became, *de jure*, President of the Republic of Mexico. To present the matter clearly, we will suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN, in obedience to the side-slant of his head, and the shrewd cock of his eye, should, in view of the present demoralized state of the Democratic Party, and the general anarchy and confusion arising therefrom, fill his pockets with gold and retire to the lake of Como, or some other quiet and romantic spot where office-holders do not break through and steal, where Kansas doth not corrupt, and where there is no one to make him afraid—then Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a full-blooded Kentucky lawyer, of original stock, would find himself President of the United States. We will continue to suppose that WALKER, HENNINGSEN, LOCKRIDGE or some other would-be military hero and President, suddenly find themselves surrounded by sufficient force to drive Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his cabinet out of the National Capital to the City of New-York, and endeavor to fillibuster themselves upon the nation as the Government *de jure and de facto*, which would be the true and lawful Government. WALKER, HENNINGSEN & Co., or BRECKINRIDGE & Co.?

JUAREZ, as Chief Justice of the Republic, citizen and patriot, was bound to do just what he has done. Any other course would be in violation of his oath of office, treacherous as a citizen and dishonorable as a man. Up to this moment, his measures have been marked by wisdom, patriotism, honesty and firmness, which stand out in bold relief as compared with those of Mexican rulers who have preceded him. He is steadily and surely drawing to his support the masses of the Mexican population, as well as all right-minded resident citizens of foreign nations; and it is beginning to be felt that with JUAREZ and his party rests the regeneration of Mexico. This is the man who now, standing on the platform of Liberty and Progress, declares his Government the lawful Government of Mexico and requires the world to recognize it as such. It is the true and lawful Government, and of all the nations on the face of the earth that ought to hasten to recognize and support it, the United States should be the first.

There is a fine field for the play of the imagination, in taking up the Anahuac tradition of the benevolent deity Quatzalcoatl and following it to the end. At this moment, we find the ever-shifting nature of human events has raised to the surface and to the head of Mexican affairs one of the original race, who, twelve centuries ago, acknowledged that benevolent diety as supreme, one of the few who have maintained their purity of caste from a people whose origin dates far back in the dark abyss of time, from which to human eyes, the veil is never to be lifted. Even as I write, this representation of the mysterious race that has been so fearfully scourged, is treating for recognition and support with the emissary of the white and bearded northern race who acknowledge the supremacy of a benevolent being and who say their mission is peace. Are the bloody Mexican deities about to be expelled? Is Quatzalcoatl coming to resume possession of his Empire—to restore peace, plenty and prosperity?

Incidents of the Revolution.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND MIRAMON—DEATH OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER—MALTREATMENT OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS—REFUSAL TO DELIVER LETTERS—PROTEST OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AGAINST THE FORCED LOAN OF FEB. 7—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[The following letter has been delayed *en route* from Mexico, and is therefore not of so recent date as we have already published. But it contains items of considerable interest and importance in connection with Mexican affairs.—ED. TIMES.]

MEXICO, Friday, March 18, 1859.

Since my last letter to you, Guanajuato, as you no doubt have been made aware, has fallen into the hands of the Liberals. Shortly after the fall of Guanajuato, which took place on the 1st inst., Queretaro was abandoned by the Government forces, and after unnecessary delay was occupied on the 13th by the Liberals. On the 15th, a severe engagement took place between the Liberals and the Government forces who had abandoned Queretaro, under the Indian MEJIA, and a portion of the garrison of San Luis Potosi, under General CALLEJO. The Government has claimed a victory, and in commemmoration of it rang all the bells in this capital, and fired a salvo of forty guns. But, notwithstanding this victory (?) of the Government, the Liberals were quartered at Arroysarco on the night of the 15th. As this place is this side of the battle-field, and nearer to the capital, it is scarcely possible that it would or could have been taken by a defeated army. The receipt of news of the whereabouts of the Liberals gave cause for great disquiet here. The whole force of the garrison was promptly turned to the examination of the defences; the small rural police bodies have been called in from all directions, until we now have near 4,000 men inside the *cuartels* of this capital. The force of the Liberals expected here amounts to some 5,000 men.

The campaign of MIRAMON against Vera Cruz has already lasted over one month. At the bridge of Chiquihuite, and at different points along the *barranca* (ravine) spanned by that bridge, the Liberals made brilliant defences. Several engagements took place, in which they were completely victorious. They even went so far as to attack the garrison of Cordova at night, with 300 men against 1,200. The attack was a brilliant one, led on by a young Irish officer, and ended in the complete rout of the Government forces, and the occupation and sacking of the Government stores of the place. MIRAMON lost over 1,200 men in dead, wounded and deserted, before he succeeded in passing Chiquihuite, which was only done after the others had abandoned their position, to worry the Government forces in the *tierra caliente* with more success.

The Chiquihuite passed, MIRAMON appears to have bent all his energies to reach Vera Cruz. He succeeded in passing unmolested to the bridge of Soledad. There his march was disputed by a small force of 500 Liberals. An engagement took place of over one hour's duration. The little band of Liberals held out against MIRAMON'S whole force until some eighty of their number lay on the field. MIRAMON, after the battle, had all the wounded prisoners shot, at least, so he says in the first dispatch, although, since, the Government has tried to diminish the fiendishness of his act by saying that "all were saved except a North American engineer." A person writing from the battle-field says: "Two wounded foreign officers were found on the field. One died of his wounds before he could be shot. The other was given an additional wound to precipitate his death." These statements occur daily in our papers, with comments manifesting the extreme of delight at this evident piece of inhuman brutality in assassinating two wounded foreigners. As yet I have not been able to learn precisely who these foreigners were. The probabilities are that one is a gallant young American by the name of SCLAVER, from Mobile, and the other a young Irishman by the name of LANE, formerly a Captain in the English cavalry service. My fears regarding these two noble young men are heightened from the circumstance that no other of the officers at Vera Cruz would have made such a gallant defence.

The insolence of the Mexican Government to our worthy Consul is becoming more insufferable every day. On the 5th inst. he was refused the right, accorded to every other foreign representative in Mexico, of sending his dispatches to his Government. We therefore had no mail for the last steamer from Vera Cruz for New-Orleans. On the arrival of the mail *from* the steamer, all the letters from the United States to persons at all suspected of mixing up in the politics of the country, or of speaking or writing on the subject, were detained, and have not yet been given up. The dispatches to our Consul were kept back for about ten days, and all his protests against this detention of his mail were treated as impertinence!

The carnival passed off with the usual *lujo* for Mexico. Every person appeared to be desirous to drown all care; but there is little real merit in the Mexican character for burlesque, and in this respect the balls and promenades were, as usual, failures. The dresses of the ladies were elegant at the Shrove-Tuesday night's ball, at the National Theatre. The police were in full force, and marred by their continual impertinence the current of good feeling in the pleasure-seeking crowd.

I have just learned that Mr. OTWAY has given a bit of his mind to some English residents, for their impudence in addressing him relative to some matters of great importance to them. It appears that in addressing the august Mr. OTWAY the Englishmen dropped some remark not according to Mr. O's notion of etiquette. Mr. O., therefore, forgetting or pitching to one side the whole merits of the case, demanded some retraction on the part of his English citizens. His English citizens, not having lived so long under Spanish influence as he has, offered no apology or retraction, but begged to inclose the entire correspondence to the Foreign Office, where it has gone.

JOHN SMITH, the victim of Dr. SMITH'S diplomatic ramblings in Mexico, has just been set at liberty, after having been imprisoned over a month, ordered out of the country, &c. The Government at length became satisfied that they had the wrong man.

Dr. FUCHS, a highly-respected foreign physician, was shot dead a few nights since, at a place in the country, while he was playing a game of cards with some friends. It appears that he had gone out with a party for a *dia de campo*, or, as we call it, a pic-nic. The party had taken their dinner, and were amusing themselves before going to bed, when the house was assaulted by robbers. Dr. FUCHS was shot through the heart, another person was killed, another wounded, and the house and everybody in it robbed of all articles of value. This horrible transaction created a great deal of feeling amongst the foreigners of this city, by whom the Doctor was known and highly esteemed for his eminent talents and benevolence.

Some ten days ago the Puebla diligence was seized by robbers, when about half way between Puebla and this city. The diligence, passengers and all, was carried off by the robbers, who drove them to their head-quarters, there robbed the party, took two of the passengers out, abused some ladies in a most shameful manner, and then started the stage off for this city, where it arrived eight hours after time.

The arrests here yesterday, the day before and to-day, have been strong. All the noted *pures* are once more in prison. The Government is evidently preparing for a lively time, and we are all now watching every moment for the cry, "They come." My next letter will undoubtedly give you particulars of the seige of the capital.

PROTEST OF MR. OTWAY, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER, AGAINST FORCED CONTRIBUTION OF FEB. 7.

The protest of Mr. OTWAY, as a specimen of the protection given to foreigners in Mexico by their Ministers, deserves a place in your columns. I therefore give you the document entire:

BRITISH LEGATION IN MEXICO,
MEXICO, Feb. 18, 1859.

To his Excellency, Señor Don Manuel D. de Bonilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic:

On the 3d of September last the undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., had the honor of laying before the Mexican Government the opinion of her Majesty's Government upon the question of the liability of British subjects to become contributors to the late capital tax of one per cent., decreed by supreme command on the 15th of May. It would appear that the undersigned had not been fortunate enough on that occasion to express in a sufficiently comprehensible form that opinion of his Government, as certainly he scarcely expected the Mexican Government, with a full knowledge thereof so far from giving it at all events the ordinary consideration which her Majesty's Government perhaps not unnaturally considers due to its opinion, would disregard it to the extent of repeating within the short space of nine months the imposition of a tax almost identical with that which called forth the protest of her Britannic Majesty's Government, and which differs solely from that tax in the rates of oppression, the proportion not being in favor of the latter impost. This fact, however, is not likely to cause the British Government to regard it as less partial, oppressive and unfriendly. Is it not too probable that the sentence which will be passed by Great Britain on this repetition of an act against which she protested will be deservedly severe?

Per una sola vez was the excuse of the late extraordinary impost. *Per una sola vez* ushers in the present tax! When and where, then, the undersigned may be allowed to ask, is all this to end?

The rule of limitation once broken through, what is to prevent the recurrence of similar exactions once a month—nay once a week, or even more frequently? Why, if the right of confiscation be once admitted, should that confiscation be limited in its application and extension, or why should it not extend to the third, the half, or even the whole of a man's capital, until that capital with its profits is appropriated piecemeal by successive administrations, and that commerce and industry in which foreigners have unfortunately embarked become involved in inevitable ruin.

Surely, if this fresh contribution is levied impartially and honestly, there are Mexicans patriotic enough to respond to it and furnish the war exigencies of the country without foreigners being called upon to contribute thereto, and it is assuredly from native and not foreign resources that Mexico should seek relief.

Is it noble or friendly of Mexico to impose upon her Majesty's subjects taxes which verge so closely upon a direct infraction of treaty stipulations as to leave it the nicest point of law to distinguish between their possible legality or their illegality? Unquestionably, in a moral point of view, such a course may claim the merit of ingeniousness and subtlety, but it cannot claim the finer distinction of friendship and candor.

If then the State advocates of Great Britain, France and the United States have decided that the tax of the 15th of May last is "possibly just without" the actual bona fide limits of forced loans, they have equally decided that it is partial, oppressive and unfriendly, will this triple verdict be less in the present instance?

His Excellency, Señor BONILLA, has but recently entered upon the duties of his high and distinguished office, still he cannot be unaware of the actual extremely delicate position of affairs between Great Britain and Mexico.

The undersigned may possibly be adjudged by his Government to have acted hastily in recognizing *even provisionally* the Government of his Excellency, General MIRAMON, and he, therefore, in the interest of those friendly relations which it is his study and anxious desire to cultivate and improve, earnestly entreats his Excellency, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, to use his good offices with his Excellency, the President Substitute of the Republic, so that this fresh source of complaint on the part of her Britannic Majesty's subjects be not added to the already too long list of grievances, and thus render any recognition of the present Administration on the part of Great Britain impolitic, perhaps impossible.

(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

This "protest" of Mr. OTWAY is a rare paper in English diplomacy. It shows what a man may become by living too long in a Spanish country. As testimony of this kind it is valuable, but in the meantime a severe blow to foreign tax-payers in Mexico. What do you say to Mr. OTWAY'S protest?

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR OF THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT.

As will be seen by the subjoined circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which, with the speeches I append below, the Constitutional Government are counting largely on recognition by the United States as a moral aid to their cause. And in this, says the correspondent of the *Picayune*, it is hoped they will not be disappointed, though it would be strange if the opposing party did not raise the old cry of "cousining with the Yankees." It is, in a material point of view, however, that this recognition is at this moment most important to the Constitutionalists, as it will enable them to raise money at once, for which they have been in great distress, indeed, they would not have been able to carry on thus far had not the municipal council of Vera Cruz loaned them its credit for this purpose. Now, however, there will be money enough. The very day even of the recognition merchants of the city, to whom they had before applied in vain, came forward with the offer of very liberal loans. These loans are secured by an advance on future duties. They, of course, bear the usual rate of interest.

CIRCULAR.

His Excellency ROBERT MCLANE has just presented to his Excellency the President his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic, thus solemnly recognizing the Constitutional Government of His Excellency Señor JUAREZ.

With great satisfaction I hasten to communicate to your Excellency this pleasing event, which has been duly celebrated here, in order that you may make it known to the people of your State. It is an event of great importance. It begins with due dignity the exterior life of the Administration of His Excellency Señor JUAREZ, so strongly opposed by monarchical and retrograde intrigues, which have so much retarded the triumph of the good cause, and rendered so bloody and disastrous the contest which Mexico yet sustains against her ancient oppressors. It will open a new era in the relations of two nations who commence to understand that their prosperity is mutual, and that, united, they may defy the world and regulate the new destinies of humanity. While opposed, they would only facilitate the domineering pretensions of the common enemies of Democracy, and would only induce, not their own destruction, which fortunately is impossible, but the retardation of their rapid and undeveloped prosperity. Let our Government enjoy relations which, until now, it has not been able to secure, and it will soon achieve the happy settlement of a fratricidal contest, which has almost brought the Republic to its last agonies, and has entirely overturned social order. It will, moreover, very effectively contribute, on the termination of the contest, to establish order in place of the chaos which the length of the struggle and its consequent demoralization have produced. His Excellency being resolved to enter upon an entirely new, frank and decorous policy with the United States, will avoid cherishing that insensate spirit of antagonism which, arraying the Democrats of the world in hostility to each other, has only given rein to a skillful and machiavelian jesuitism. It will unite the conscientious and enlightened men of both countries who perceive that in each there are estimable qualities which should be developed, and vices which a well-regulated patriotism should endeavor to extirpate. It will unite the men of good feeling and elevated character in both countries who do not believe, with HOBBES, that war is the natural state of mankind, but who, united in the Christian spirit of fraternity, do not think that the destiny of nations is to destroy, but that it is to love and assist each other. Finally, it will unite the economists who think that a rich and powerful neighbor is worth more and offers more advantages than a desert devastated by misery and desolation.

We anticipate that these sentiments of humanitarian benevolence will soon be communicated in a solemn and official manner to the citizens and subjects of all other nations. Even without yet having public relations with them, all the foreigners who have communicated with his Excellency, Sr. JUAREZ, are convinced of the desire of his administration to preserve peace, friendship and union with all.

It is moreover to be anticipated that we shall easily enter upon this course, in view of the character of the Hon. Mr. MCLANE, who has received a rare proof of consideration in the Senate of his country, by the unanimous confirmation of his appointment. What we have already been able to judge of him, convinces us of the elevation of his views, the rectitude of his intentions, and the loyalty and frankness of his character.

Your Excellency may be assured that we have a new and powerful element for securing peace, order and justice in the Republic.

God and Liberty!

OCAMPO, to the Governor of ——.

VERA CRUZ, April 6, 1859.

VALUABLE CONCESSIONS TO THE TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.

The *Progreso* contains the following decree of President JUAREZ, making new and important concessions to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, of which we had brief advices by telegraph on the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

His Excellency, the President of the Mexican Republic, has directed to me the following decree:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, to all the inhabitants of the Republic, greeting:

Whereas serious difficulties have arisen to impede the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company from bringing to a successful issue their great enterprise of opening an inter-oceanic communication through the Isthmus; and considering the important bearing which the speedy completion of this great work has upon the future development of the Republic; and further, that this cannot be accomplished without the aid of liberal concessions made to the home and foreign capitalists interested in the enterprise, I have deemed it proper to modify the decree of the 7th of December, 1857, conferring upon the company the privilege of the undertaking, in the following particulars:

ARTICLE 1. Instead of the term of eighteen months from its date, established by the third article of the decree, as the period within which the railroad was to be commenced, the Company is granted the delay of two years, to commence from the 1st of April of this year, the Company from that period to complete in each and every year the eighth part of the said railroad until the work is finished.

ART. 2. On either side of the railroad a grant is hereby made to the Company, out of any land belonging to the Government, of alternate league square of land, to be so located that no two leagues shall have a common boundary, but that between them shall always be an equal quantity belonging to the Government.

ART. 3. To the stage road is conceded a width of a hundred varas, for its whole length, and a square league wherever stations, stables, or mule-pens may be required for the animals used on the road.

ART. 4. Considering the great expenses the company will incur in clearing out the river and removing the logs and other obstacles which impede its navigation, and the necessity of establishing stations for the prosecution of this work, a concession is hereby made of an alternate league on each side of the river where the Company's steamers pass; that is to say, a league in each of the three contiguous to the government land on both banks; in this concession the same alternate system being followed as with the lands conceded to the Company along the line of the railroad, beginning at three leagues from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, and ending at the head of the steamboat navigation.

ART. 5. The concessions stipulated in the preceding articles are not to have effect, except in the case where the railroad, or carriage road, or river, pass through lands belonging to the Government within a radius of a league, the Government entering into no obligations with respect to private lands. In relation to these, the Company will make such agreements with the proprietors as may be necessary.

ART. 6. The seventy years fixed in Art. 10 of the decree of Sept. 7, 1857, for the duration of the privilege, and which were to be counted from the date of the concession, are increased to seventy-five years, counted from the day of the finishing of the railroad.

ART. 7. Article 34 of the said decree of Sept. 7, 1857, is amended in the following terms:

"This privilege fails when the Company shall not comply with its obligations imposed by this decree, or when it may infringe any of its restrictions; also, should it suspend during a full year the prosecution of work on the road. The privilege once lost by any of these means, the Company shall only preserve its material, the buildings it may have constructed, the part of the road already finished, and the locomotives, cars, and other objects employed in its service, but without any right to use them, and the Government of the Republic, or the person or Company to whom the right may be conceded, shall have the right to expropriate the whole on payment of a proper price, according to a valuation made by experts appointed by both sides."

ART. 8. It is permitted to the Company to establish, at its own costs in the port of Huatalco, a depôt for coal and a dock for repairing the steamer employed in the transportation of freight or passengers by the Isthmus; but such establishments shall not, at any time, enjoy any exclusive privileges.

The United States Squadron at Vera Cruz—General State of Mexican Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SAVANNAH,
VERA CRUZ, Mexico Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

Here we are lying before the famous City of Vera Cruz, where are also lying the English, French and Spanish fleets. The English fleet comprises six vessels of war, two of the largest having arrived yesterday from San Juan del Norte, or Greytown. They are the *Cæsar* of 84 guns; the *Diadem*, of 50 guns; the *Cossack*, of 16 guns; the *Achna*, of 16 guns; the *Devastation*, of 10 guns; and a small gun-boat. The French fleet consists of four vessels, the Admiral's ship being the *Cleopatre*, and the Spanish fleet of two steamboats and two brigs. The American ships of war now here are the *Savannah* and *Brooklyn*. The latter is by far the finest-looking craft in these waters, and yesterday she gave vent to her thunder in the shape of a national salute of 21 guns with the Mexican flag at her foremast, and then followed a salute of 13 guns each to the French and Spanish admirals, respectively. The *Brooklyn* arrived here last Sunday, the 3d inst., in eight days from Aspinwall, under sail alone.

The new American Minister, the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, arrived here on the 1st inst., from New-Orleans, in the steamship *Quaker City*, and was received with the customary salutes.

We must say that the English have been enacting a very unwise part toward JUAREZ and his Government all through the difficulties he has had to encounter, and one that does not redound much to the credit of England as an honorable Power. Her Minister here, Mr. OTWAY, acknowledged the faction of MIRAMON as the legal Government, but at the same time, paraded the English fleet before Vera Cruz to back a demand made upon JUAREZ for the payment of money due the English. Now, if they did not recognize JUAREZ as the Constitutional President, why did they not make their demand upon the Government they had already acknowledged. The true reason is, they wished to distract the Juarez Government as much as possible, that the ends of the other party might be served. Every one knows the reason why the French and Spanish favor the Church Party, but to think that the English should be led by the nose by these two Powers is an anomaly we had not looked for; and we are inclined to think that she will change the venue of matters on this coast when the intrigues and private speculations of her Minister here are made palpable to her senses. The English, who boast of spreading civilization on the face of the earth, can find an opportunity here of accomplishing their charitable designs. Let her imitate the example of the United States—acknowledge the Juarez Government, and be charitable. We expect nothing better from the French and Spanish, for they always favor the faith and the Pope.

As regards the *Savannah*, we have nothing in particular to complain of, except the want of "liberty on shore," which we have not had since she went into commission, nearly a year since. What the motives may be of depriving us of our just rights we are at a loss to imagine, but "be they wicked or charitable," we say "Give us liberty, or give us our discharge." We are entitled to it every three months. We hope the Secretary of the Navy will peruse this paragraph, and order us to New-York immediately, to recruit our debilitated condition. Nearly every man, fore and aft, have each had several attacks of that confounded Greytown or Chagres fever, and our personal appearance to strangers is that of men walking about to save funeral expenses. Therefore, please do send us to the North, to breathe your invigorating air, and luxuriate amid the hills of our once happy homes. There can be no Court-martials—very little punishment inflicted of any kind—and we must say that our Captain and officers are the best in the service. God and liberty.

Yours, respectfully, H. W.

FROM ARIZONA AND SONORA.

Failure of Surveys—Triumph of Gandara—Mining News—Feeling of Sonora and Chihuahua About Annexation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Saturday, March 26, 1859.

Our Territory is destitute of any news, excepting rumors. The United States steamer *Saranac* sailed from Guaymas on the 28th of last month, consequently our people residing there are without any protection. Captain STONE is reducing his party, most of his engineers and laborers have been discharged; his enterprise cannot be said to have been perfectly successful. The Spanish landholder, ever jealous of an incroachment on his country or estate, has been particularly so in relation to the attempted surveys of Captain STONE. Had it not been for Captain STONE'S personal popularity, courteous and gentlemanly bearing, sound discretion and good judgment, not a line could have been run, or any survey made. I fear the projectors will reap but little profit from the labors of the expedition.

Since PESQUEIRA was repulsed at Mazatlan, the Gandarists have been reinforced, so that now there is no doubt but they will hold the city without difficulty. 'Tis said PESQUEIRA is again bombarding it, but such rumor needs confirmation. Some time since he lost two of his vessels by their running ashore; these vessels fell into GANDARA'S hands, and, with this addition to his fleet, it is more than probable he (GANDARA) will embark his army and take possession of Guaymas, which at present could be easily done. GANDARA is now with his army, having joined it at Mazatlan.

Guaymas is the *stake* for which all are playing. 'Tis the only seaport, and there are the "flesh pots." The present distracted state of the country, however has almost cut off the revenue from customs, yet it is the whole, and with that an army (?) can be kept together.

Not long since PESQUEIRA wrote a friend in one of the northern towns that "he trusted the powers of France and England would prevent the occupation of his beloved country by the United States troops, yet if they did not, he should enter the unequal contest with vigor, and turn over Sonora to the invaders in ruins."

Chihuahua is now in favor of annexation to the United States but Sonora is not. It will be a long time before it is done by the consent of the Sonorians, yet it is the only salvation for the country, and the sooner it is accomplished the better for all parties. With the ports of Guaymas and Lobas this country will fast fill up with enterprising Americans, the country will be supplied with American merchandize, and an impetus given to mining operations which will furnish employment to thousands who are now idle, and in a few years the shipment of silver will rival that of gold from California.

For weeks we have had no depredations by the Indians; a treaty has been made with nearly all the Apaches; "a talk" is now being held to complete it. However, it will last but a short time. A vigorous campaign against them is the only thing that will keep them long quiet. As a regiment of troops are on their way from Salt Lake we think that at last our government has decided on such a course.

The mining interest continues to improve. Some companies are doing well. We hear of others on their way out; if they come with capital and perseverance they will succeed. There is danger of their expectations having been raised too high—they may have believed the exaggerated reports published by interested parties and return in disgust. As a legitimate business, mining can be carried on at a profit, and eventually become a source of revenue, both to the miners and to the country at large. G.

THE PARAGUAY DISPUTE.

History of the Negotiation—Interesting Private Letter from Commissioner Bowlin.

From the Constitution.

PARAGUAY COMMISSION, Asuncion, Feb. 11, 1859.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this Commission has been eminently successful, not merely in settling all our differences here in a peaceful and friendly manner, but in enlarging the sphere of our commercial privileges in these waters, and extending the time of the treaty, and in such a way as to enlist cordial sympathies, and strengthen the bonds of friendship for the future.

All this you would find in my dispatches, protocols, and the treaties themselves, returned by me to the State Department; but, as that would impose a laborious research, I have thought proper to give you the important points through the brief medium of a private letter.

When I arrived on these waters things looked gloomy enough.

When we reached Montevideo all seemed distant and reserved—indeed, unkind. I determined to dissolve that icy reserve, and give them a better impression of us, as I knew every sentiment here was rapidly carried inland throughout the country. The Commodore and myself, after three days of delay, succeeded in procuring an interview with the President of Uruguay. It was stately and formal, until I convinced him that our purpose was neither war, desolation, nor conquest. He then threw off his reserve, and, shaking my hand warmly, expressed great delight at hearing such sentiments from me. I observed in the crowd of officials around us that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was not there. I therefore, on the same evening, called privately upon him at his house, and had a long interview with him, which resulted in completely disarming his hostile feeling. At the beginning he told me frankly he was the friend of President LOPEZ; at the conclusion he avowed himself our friend, and, with my permission, he would immediately advise his friend LOPEZ of our lofty and elevated sentiments, and desire for peace.

When I reached Parana, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, I met General URQUIZA, the President, and had a long interview with him, the tenor of which is preserved by my Secretary, Mr. WARD, and sent to the State Department. General URQUIZA, who is every inch a soldier, and who in that interview, by his chivalrous frankness, had won rapidly upon my confidence, tendered me his mediation, which of course I was forced to decline, as I informed him, for two reasons—first, because my instructions had not anticipated such an event; and second, because two out of the three points of difference were points of honor, and a nation, no more than an individual, could arbitrate its honor. But I assured him that, whilst I was compelled to decline his mediation as the bearer of the olive branch, and knowing the views of the Administration, and its anxiety for an amicable but honorable adjustment of these unhappy difficulties, I should feel grateful to him for any kind offices he might employ in carrying out these peaceful views. As I closed these remarks, the General, with a kind of electric spontaneity, sprang from his seat, and, striking his breast fiercely with his hand, said! "I am a soldier, but a man of peace; and, as a friend of peace, and a friend of your Government, I accept your invitation, and will meet you at Asuncion."

I reached here Jan. 24, and General URQUIZA had anticipated me several days. Within an hour after our arrival, and before I left the vessel, Señor ARAMAL, the Brazilian minister, called upon me, and offered his mediation on behalf of his Emperor. I declined it for the reasons above, and invited his friendly offices in like manner, assuring him of our desire for peace and friendship, if we could have them with honor. He warmly accepted my invitation for his friendly offices.

Our consul called directly after, and I came ashore with him. Everything looked cold and distant. The people seemed not to know how to behave towards me, and gazed at me as they would upon some evil thing cast amongst them. The very first thing I did on shore, as my position was doubtful, was to address a note to Señor VASQUEZ, Secretary of State, &c., informing him of my presence in Asuncion, and desiring him to fix a time to see me, that we might arrange an interview with the President. He promptly replied, and we met next morning. We had a pleasant interview, and fixed the time for the President's reception for the next day after.

Soon after my arrival I learned from Gen. URQUIZA that I would be cordially and kindly received by the President. This information induced me to abandon the address I had prepared, briefly reviewing all the points of difference and maintaining our position, and I hastily prepared another of mere courtesy and kindness, leaving the contest on the points for the future. At the reception I was accompanied by Commodore SHUBRICK, his suite, and all the officers of the *Fulton* in full uniform, making a fine appearance. The President was magnificently dressed, with his suite of officers in uniform, and received me kindly and courteously, *with his chapeau-bras, glittering with gems on a lace, under his arm.* Indeed, the reception was all that could be desired. I did not let him exceed me in courtesies. I mention these things because there has been constant trouble here about forms and receptions.

Directly after the interview I learned through Gen. URQUIZA that my speech and manner had had a wonderful effect in softening down the President, and that he was so charmed with the whole proceedings that everything would be for me open to a free and frank intercourse. Upon this hypothesis, it was arranged that I should proceed alone in my negotiations, but that I would let no *hitch* conclude them without giving him (the General) an opportunity to reconcile such differences.

My interviews then with the President commenced daily, and sometimes twice a day, and were always cordial, frank, free and harmonizing. We became better friends at every meeting, but could not agree upon all points. Finally, it was proposed that our next meeting should be held in presence of General URQUIZA, General GUIDO, his Minister, and Sr. AMARAL. I promptly accepted. When we met, no one but General URQUIZA and his private Secretary were present. We commenced the discussion of the points of difference one by one, and, as we settled them, they were reduced to writing. We then drew up an agreement, which was signed by the President and myself. This was the crowning glory of the whole affair; and in the general joy over it General URQUIZA embraced President LOPEZ.

By the settlement we make a new treaty, with changes liberalizing it; a Convention to settle the Company's claim; ten thousand dollars to the family of the sailor killed on the Water-Witch; receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair and the treatment of the Government agents, with full permission to explore the rivers.

This negotiation is looked upon here as an immense triumph in diplomacy, as only a few months ago LOPEZ refused to renew the treaty with England. He has not only renewed ours, and enlarged its sphere, but what is worth more than all for our interests is, that he has done it in a very friendly spirit. When we closed our meeting, agreeing upon the points, he made me a little speech, which my modesty would not permit me to record. He touched my sympathies when he spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he traduced by foreign ministers, who created the difficulties, by withholding from him the respect due to his position; and he cheerfully and warmly gave me credit for treating him in all our intercourse with the most delicate respect and esteem, and said he would pay some portion of the debt of gratitude he felt to me for it by informing you of it in an autograph letter.

From the people here I have met with nothing yet but kindness, particularly after it was known that my first interview with the President was so agreeable. They were much alarmed at our expedition, and this news seemed to lift a burden from their hearts. They are a simple, inoffensive people, governed, I should judge, with a despotic rule, under which they seem to flourish. They are a lively-spirited people, and remarkably neat and clean for an Indian mixed race. The market-place in the morning is a beautiful spectacle, to see nearly a thousand women, all dressed in pure white clean dresses, and all barefooted. To wear shoes here is a high mark of aristocracy. You can see, every hour in the day nearly, handsome women, (except the tawny color,) with bright eyes and rich suits of black hair, with skirts of silk muslin dresses flounced from the waist down, walking in bare feet through the streets. The soil is very sandy, and they pretend they cannot walk well in shoes.

The ideas of great wealth, which have been made to flourish so conspicuously in the accounts we have had of them, vanish into air at the touch of truth. I see here nothing but unmistakable evidences of a poor but happy, laughter-loving people, made to assume a better appearance than their neighbors from the strong hand that rules them. Their Government is of the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Changes in the Board of Police Commissioners.

WHO IS TO BE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT?

It is stated on good authority that the resignation of General TALMADGE was in accordance with a previous understanding, had at a secret meeting of a portion of the Commissioners. It was then settled that General TALMADGE should resign the General Superintendency of the Police, and be appointed Counsel to the Board; that General NYE should be appointed General Superintendent of Police, and that Mr. BOWAN should be elected to the Presidency of the Board, made vacant by General NYE's retirement, and that the changes be made before the newly-appointed members of the Board shall have taken their seats. The Commissioners yesterday decided to meet every day for the present at 11 A. M., so that they may make progress with the important matters before them, and be in readiness to advise in case of any serious disturbance at Quarantine. Yesterday morning General TALMADGE was officially informed of his appointment as one of the Counsel of the Board of Police Commissioners, in the following letter from the Chief Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1859.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your resignation as Superintendent of Police was accepted yesterday by the Board of Police, to take effect from date. Subsequently the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

Resolved, That in view of the intimate acquaintance of F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq., with the merits of the suits commenced against the Board of Police, he be, and he hereby is, designated as one of the counsel of this Board to the conduct of such suits as have been or may be commenced against this Board.

ASSAULTS, THEFTS, &c.—JAMES W. GUNNELL assaulted, on Monday, assaulted DENNIS MCCARTHY, a boatman, with a cotton hook, giving him two savage gashes in the neck and arm. Mr. GUNNELL was arrested and held to answer.... FRANCIS RIGGS, a youth fifteen years old, stole a quantity of Sunday School books from the Mission Church, in Eighty-fourth-street, having first burglariously entered the church. He was locked up by Justice BROWNELL.... Another youthful burglar giving his name as Mathew Sayers, was locked up in Jefferson market Prison for breaking into the residence of JOHN BERRY, in Sixth-avenue and stealing a gold watch, jewelry and coining. JOHN RAMEY, who keeps the boarding-house No. 75 Washington-street, was consigned to the Tombs for stealing $50 from a boarder.... LOUISA BAKER, a servant girl, was arrested by Officer WHEELER, of the Harbor Police, for stealing $100 worth of clothing from her employer.

MILITARY PRESENTATION.—The Emmett Guards, of New-Haven, have had executed a beautiful card, which they intend to present to the Forfeers, Company A, 69th Regiment, New-York Militia, in acknowledgement of their kindness and attention during the visit of the Emmetts to this City on S. Patrick's Day. The Committee of Presentation are Messrs. CAHILL, McCAFFREY and FAHEY.

PARADE OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH.—The right wing of the 55th Regiment, consisting of the State Guard, City Guard and Swiss Guard, paraded yesterday, and were reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of people, who spoke well of their appearance and drill.

LEASES OF DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The sale of the leases of the docks, piers and slips which was to have taken place yesterday at the City Hall was postponed until noon to-morrow.

Police Reports.

FIGHT IN A NEGRO DANCE-HOUSE.—A desperate fight took place at 3 o'clock Monday morning, in a negro dance-house in Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, between a company of negroes and whites. The police were called, but before their arrival the fight had ended. Wm. Rickerts, one of the negroes, had his right leg broken, and others were seriously injured. Mark Murray, a white man, who was said to have been the instigator of the disturbance, was the only person arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 203, 210, 214, 215, 113, 115, 21, 48, 52, 59, 75, 221, 53, 58, 95, 183, 200, 222, 224, 225.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 184, 1118, 902, 1226, 1442, 1414, 1446, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1460, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1476, 1478. *Part III.*—Nos. 1111, 1381, 1149, 1637, 1163, 1547, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1699, 1703, 1705, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721 1723.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 17, 233, 120, 90, 272, 281, 282, 301, 184, 32, 311, 316, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 165, 212.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1306, 1342, 968, 1357, 1615, 1426, 988. *Part II.*—Nos. 881, 886, 148, 912, 996, 997, 882, 885, 911, 1000, 1001, 1002, 969.

The Case of Jean Bosquet—The Wood, Eddy & Co. Lottery Cases—Trial of John Glass for the Elm-street Murder—Joseph Coburn Pleads Guilty to the Assault on Officer Davison.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before the Hon. Judge DAVIES.

Yesterday morning, in this Court, the case of Jean Bosquet was called up by the District-Attorney. This man Bosquet, it will be remembered, is the "man monster," as he has been termed, noted for the hideousness of his appearance, who killed the Italian lad, Martino Santez, in Canal-street, and subsequently stabbed his fellow-prisoner, in a cell in the Tombs, seventeen times, with a fork. The District Attorney thought he was not satisfied as to prisoner's sanity, and he would receive a plea of manslaughter in the first degree.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for Bosquet, said that he had advised his client, through the mediation of General Averzana, to prefer such plea.

Mr. Kazinski, the interpreter, at the direction of the Court, conferred with Bosquet, who agreed to offer a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court recorded the plea, and remanded Bosquet for sentence.

Ex-Judge Dean said that he had served a notice of motion on the District-Attorney, in the case of Wood, Eddy & Co., indicted for a violation of the lottery laws, to have the indictment returned to the Court of General Sessions for trial. It was, he maintained, a case of misdemeanor only, and there was no reason why it should ever have been sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

After some discussion between the counsel and the District-Attorney, Judge DAVIES said it would be a great evil if cases of misdemeanor were sent to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which ought to be reserved for capital cases only. He would take the papers and reserve his decision.

The District Attorney then called up the case of Coburn, Duffy, and others, indicted for a felonious assault with a dangerous weapon on Police Officer Davison. On the motion of counsel, after considerable opposition on the part of the District-Attorney, the Court set down the case, imperatively, for this (Wednesday) morning.

The case of John Glass, James Glass, James Loftus, James Higgins and Patrick Quiglan, indicted for the murder of William Decker, at No. 21 Elm-street, on 15th January, was next called. Ex-Judge Whiting appeared for the defence. The District-Attorney placed John Glass on a separate trial. Mr. Whiting stated that he was not prepared to proceed, and read an affidavit to the effect that a material witness was absent, but the Court ruled that the trial should proceed. The impaneling of the Jury consumed nearly two hours, after which MRS. Decker, widow of the murdered man, was called as the first witness. Previous to her being sworn, however, Joseph Coburn, indicted for the assault on Officer Davison, through his counsel, put in a plea of an assault on that officer with an intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence, and taken in custody by Sheriff Kelly.

The District-Attorney stated the case to the jury, respecting the killing of Decker, and then examined MRS. Decker, as follows:

Catharine Decker examined—My husband's name was William Decker; I lived, on the 15th of January last, at No. 21 Elm-street; I know the prisoner, John Glass, by sight; it is about a year, or a little more, since that I first saw him; it was in my house, No. 21 Elm-street; my husband died on the 27th of January, in the Hospital; he was taken to the Hospital on the 15th of January; I saw the prisoner, John Glass, in my house; it was after eleven o'clock on that night; he was in the first room of the upper story; I heard somebody close the hall door; I went out of the room, and saw John Glass, with two other men, coming up stairs; I went behind the door, and John Glass entered the room; he took the lamp from the table, and broke it; it was an oil lamp; I ran down stairs; he took the lamp and threw it down stairs; I went down stairs, and my husband hearing the noise came out from the room below; I and my husband wanted to put the prisoner and his friends out of the house quietly; we said, "Please go out;" the prisoner and his friends had a club, and John Glass knocked my husband on the head; we got them out, and I bolted the door; when we were getting them out of the house, I saw a pistol in the hands of John Glass; a minute or two after the door was fastened a shot was fired; I was on the staircase at the time; my husband fell at that shot; one or two shots were fired afterwards; my husband fell with the first shot; I dragged him from the door, in order to be able to shut the door; the police soon after arrived; my husband was taken to the Hospital and died there.

On the cross-examination it was pretty clearly shown that the house occupied by the witness and her husband was a house of ill-repute.

William Myers, step-son of the deceased, and other witnesses, corroborated MRS. Decker's testimony. Dr. Simmons proved the existence of two gun-shot wounds in the body of the murdered man, sufficient to cause death. The defence, by their witnesses, sought to prove an *alibi*. The trial was not concluded, when the Court, at a very late hour, adjourned.

SUUREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 18.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

DECISION IN THE DEAF-MUTE CASE.

N. Denton Wilkin and Nehemiah Denton vs. *Louisa A. Denton.*—This was a motion to set aside a judgment obtained by the plaintiffs. The facts have been reported in the TIMES on former proceedings in the cause. They are briefly these: The plaintiff, Nehemiah Denton, is a deaf mute. He inherited a large property, and made a purchase of land; but the deed, which he charges should have been made to him, was made to his wife, through unfair advantage taken of his imbecility. This action was brought to set aside the conveyance and procure the property to be vested in trustees for Denton. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs, and defendant lately moved to set it aside.

Yesterday the Court rendered its decision denying the motion, for the reason following:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The motion to vacate the judgment must be denied. The judgment directing a conveyance by the defendant of the property which had been improperly taken in her name instead of that of her husband was entered after a hearing of all parties. It was founded in the alleged imbecility of the husband and the undue advantage taken of his weakness. If erroneous it should have been appealed from—a collateral motion to a single Judge to set aside the decision (not *ex parte*) of another Judge, is irregular. But were I permitted to look into the merits I should say that the defendant's own papers demonstrate the alleged imbecility of the husband, and that the judgment, so far as the defendant is concerned, was in every respect just.

HENRY A. CRAM for the plaintiffs; J. V. LOOMIS for defendant.

CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Emott.

Rosalie A. Hardenbrook vs. *William A. Hardenbrook.*—This is an action for a divorce, and has been several times referred to in the TIMES. It came on in its order on the calendar yesterday, but was referred, on motion of plaintiff's counsel.

Townsend and Dyott for the plaintiff; Cram & Fowler for defendant.

SPECIAL REFERENCE AND DEMURRER MOTIONED.

Louis Punke vs. *Henry Berthoff.*—This is the motion to strike out part of defendant's answer setting up in defence of the bond and mortgage in suit, a claim against Mr. Boker, arising out of the Boker and Dean case. The facts were reported in the TIMES of April 7 and April 15. The following order was announced to-day, denying the motion.

ROOSEVELT, J.—However extraordinary the statements in this answer may seem to be, they are not frivolous or impossible. If true in their general scope and substance they amount to a plea of payment. I see no mode of relieving the plaintiff from the necessity of trying the issues they present in the ordinary way. Motion to set aside answer denied without costs.

CHAMBERS.

Phebe S. Smith vs. *Thomas Smith.*—Let the Referee report the fact and date of the marriage, and the existence or non-existence of children, and, if any, their age, &c.

Before Justice Strong.

St. Nicholas Bank vs. *Elisha C. Litchfield.*—Order for examination of defendants on supplementary proceedings, on the ground that the execution was not issued to the proper county. Granted, with $10 costs, to be deducted from the judgment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 18.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

ATTACHMENT—SEWING MACHINES.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., vs, *George V. Sloat. Orlando B. Potter et al* vs *The same.*

In these actions injunctions were issued some time since restraining the defendant from selling sewing machines made by him as being an infringement upon the patents of the makers of the Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines. An attachment was afterwards issued against him to bring him before the Court to answer for contempt in violating the injunctions, he having, as the plaintiffs allege, sold a machine since the injunction was served upon him.

Mr. Sloat appeared in court this morning, his counsel moved for his discharge upon bail until the return of the writ. Counsel discussed the proper amount of bail. Mr. Gifford, who appeared for the complainants, suggesting $20,000 as the proper amount, while Mr. Blatchford, on behalf of Mr. Sloat, thought $500 was amply sufficient.

Judge Ingersoll finally fixed the amount of bail at $5,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 18.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

Charles Sagory vs. *Frederick Weissman.*—This was an action at common law brought against the defendant, who is Consul of Frankfort, upon a promissory note. The parties had had dealings in relation to gold mines in Virginia, and the defendant claimed that on the accounting between them, the plaintiff would not be entitled to the amount of the note. He was able to cut down the amount only about $100 and for the balance, amounting to $7,865 15, the jury rendered a verdict against him.

For plaintiff Mr. Glover; for defendant Messrs. Owen and Vose.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Helena Aubertin vs. *Maria and Anne Marsh.*—This case, which was reported in Saturday's TIMES, was concluded to-day. The defence offered evidence to show that Helena was seen in Broadway and other places the day after the alleged mishap; that no physician was ever called, and that the hole referred to was in such a position that no one could possibly fall into it. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $250.

A. P. Mangé for plaintiff; C. K. Taylor for defendants.

Sarah A. Trowbridge vs. *Bernard Christ.*—This was an action for assault and battery, and was reported in the TIMES of the 15th. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

At the opening of Court on Monday, a negro named George H. Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Michael Corcoran and John Kernan pleaded guilty, the former to an attempt to commit burglary, and the latter to an attempt at grand larceny. They were remanded for sentence.

John Reinhardt was tried on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $150, and a coat worth $14 from Chas. F. Madlidge, of No. 111 Murray-street, on the 5th of January. As the watch and chain were not found in his possession he was convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Berry was tried and convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Hampton and George B. Harlowe were tried on a charge of grand larceny and acquitted.

Yestercay Daniel Driscoll pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Abranam Buckley pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Susanna Johnson and Ellen Turnbull were tried on a charge of petit larceny. They stole a pocket book from MRS. Jane Minton, in Broadway. It was found in Ellen Turnbull's possession. The prisoners are both old thieves, and their likenesses are in the Rogues' Gallery. They were convicted, sentenced for six months to the Penitentiary, and fined $100 each, to remain imprisoned till paid.

Burton Kendrick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Hermann Isaacs was tried for receiving a piece of cassimere, worth $23, from a negro boy named Thompson, knowing it to have been stolen. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Ann Kelly pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

NOTICE.

Notes of issue for the Supreme Court, General Term, for May Term, 1859, must be filed on or before Saturday next, 23d inst., and must distinctively state whether the motion is non-enumerated or enumerated.

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 19, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Millerites, or Second Adventists, in Newark, (says the *Daily*,) are now preparing for the second coming of the Messiah, or the end of the world, which they compute will take place on or about the Passover of 1859, which commenced on monday night, April 18, and continues for eight days. Quite a large number have believed for several years that the consummation of all things was at hand, and various times have been set, but expectation has been disappointed. Their faith, however, remains firm, and several converts have recently been made and baptized. Six persons—four women and two men—were baptized in the river, near the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge on Friday.

A singular will case is on trial in Boston. Benjamin Lakin, a pilot, died in that city in the Fall of 1857, leaving property to the amount of $12,000, all bequeathed to his wife. It appears, however, that his first wife, whom he married twenty-seven years ago, but who left him a few years afterwards, and whom he supposed to be dead, leaving him to contract a second marriage, is still alive, and now comes forward to contest the will. It is noticed as a singular circumstance that both the wives followed the remains to the grave. The case is still on.

A large sale of real estate—the largest ever made in West Jersey,—occurred at Camden, N. J., on Thursday, April 14. The property belonged to the Atson estate and embraced the homestead, its mansion, mills, buildings, and 28,000 acres of land, subject to a mortgage of $75,000. The property was knocked down to Mathew Newkirk, for the sum of $33,500, which, including the mortgage of $75,000, brings the cost of the whole 28,000 acres to the round sum of $111,500.

In Cincinnati it is proposed to remove the Mount Airey Observatory (Professor Mitchel's) to College Hill. In the event of a removal, Professor Mitchel proposes to connect the Cincinnati Observatory with the Dudley Observatory at Albany, by an independent telegraph wire, to communicate between the two institutions. In this way, he argued, great results might be secured to the science of Astronomy. This scheme contemplates a division of his time between Albany and Cincinnati.

The recent efforts of Col. Wm. B. Gaulden to get up public meetings in Georgia in favor of the re-opening of the Slave trade, appear to be lamentable failures. The Georgia papers poke fun at the Colonel, the audiences laugh at him, and it is stated that the people object to the introduction of a large number of Africans, because it would reduce the price of labor, reduce the price of cotton, reduce the prices of every species of property, and thus injure every class of society.

The Boston *Journal* says, in reference to the famous Post-office difficulty there, that Postmaster Capen arrived home from Washington on Saturday, bringing with him the Government order for the restoration of the Post-office to the Exchange Building, in State-street. His visit to Washington, we are informed, was entirely satisfactory to himself, and he received assurances that the feelings of his superior officers were entirely in his favor in the controversy.

The Munchausen story about a man crossing the Niagara River on stilts, published some time since in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, turns out to have been the work of a young law student, detained by a flood at Cairo, Ill. Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, copied the story as a piece of wonderful news.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Benjamin Tibbetts, an old resident of Albany, died in that city on Sunday, April 17 aged 62. He was a native of Troy, studied law in Whitesboro', N. Y., and settled in Albany, where he has resided for many years. Mr. Tibbetts was a brother-in-law of Governor Horatio Seymour, and father-in-law of Senator George W. Pratt, of Ulster.

A chief of the Winnebago delegation on a visit to Washington, died on the 16th of April of pneumonia, and was buried in the Congressional Burying ground. His age was about 55, and his name the euphonious one of Pa-ser-ich-kwa, in English, "the Prophet." A number of official personages attended the funeral.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Col. Thomas O. Elliott, a leading member of the Charleston Bar, and formerly Representative in the Legislature.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 19.

$20,000 Mo. St. 6s	60 88¾	100 Harlem Railroad	13
26,000 do	88¾	600 Harlem R.R. Pref	41⅞
1,000 Cal. St. 7s bds.	85½	50 do	b30 44
14,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	400 do	41¾
3,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	28½	400 Reading R. R.	s30 51
1,000 Bar. R. 1st m.	b3 95	400 do	s60 50¾
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	63	20 do	c 51¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. bs.	88¾	100 do	s3 51¾
500 do	88¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	96¾
5,000 Ill. Free'd Bds.	95	25 do	97
1,000 H. Bv. R. 2d mtg	96¼	125 do	97⅛
10 Merchants Ex. Bk.	100	60 Mich. Cen. R.	s10 52⅜
70 Bk. of Commerce	101⅜	40 do	52⅜
5 Bank of Republic	126	25 do	53¾
45 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96	200 do	b60 53¾
700 Hudson River R. R	33¾	50 do	b30 53¾
100 do	s60 33	400 do	s10 53⅞
100 do	s30 33	50 do	s60 53⅞
50 Del. L. & W. R. R.	45	100 do	s30 53
40 do	44	100 do	53⅛
300 Pacific M. S. Co.	87¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 38½
50 do	s60 87	900 do	38½
50 do	b60 88	100 do	s30 38
150 do	88	350 do	38½
100 do	s10 88¼	600 do	38
50 do	88⅜	50 Panama R. R.	b10 121¾
100 do	88⅜	5 do	121⅞
25 do	b60 88¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.	s30 68
100 do	s30 75⅝	200 do	c 68¾
50 do	b60 76	200 Ga. & Chi. R.	s30 67½
350 do	75⅞	100 do	c 67⅝
100 do	s30 75½	600 do	67½
1000 do	75¾	100 do	s10 67¼
200 do	s60 75¾	50 do	s30 67
100 do	s60 75¾	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	28¾
50 do	s10 75½	300 Chi. & R. Is. R.	57⅞
		100 do	s15 57¾
		100 do	s30 57½
		50 do	s30 57½
		10 N. J. Cen. R.	90
		100 Penn. Coal Co.	b60 81

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	99½	300 Hud. Riv. R. R.	33
3,000 do	99¾	100 do	b60 33
2,000 N. C. State 6s	100¼	65 Mich. Cen. R. R.	52
2,000 E. R. R. 4th m. b.	80	100 do	52½
5,000 N. J. Cen. 2d m. b	100	50 do	b30 54
42 Commonwealth Bk.	95	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	s 37⅛
20 Bank of Commerce	101⅜	244 Ill. Central R. R.	65⅜
75 Pac. Mail St. Co.	88½	20 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	97⅜
50 Cary Imp. Co.	6⅜	100 Galena & Chi. R. R.	67
50 Harlem R. R.	12⅞	200 do	s30 66¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78⅜	150 do	s60 66⅞
200 do	b60 75½	100 do	b30 66⅞
100 do	b10 75¾	850 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	51⅜
50 Erie R. R.	9¾	100 do	b47 57½
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 41¾	100 do	s1 57⅜
100 do	b60 41½	200 do	b30 57⅜
200 do	41½	200 do	b30 57½
100 do	s60 41	100 do	57⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 C., St. P. & F. du		15 Ocean Bank	95
2,000 Ill. R. bs.	94¼	10 Bk. of the Com.	97
2,000 Atlan. M. I. S.	88 95½	15 Bk. of New-York	102⅛
50 Chatham Bank	81	20 St. Nicholas Bk.	90
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	99⅜		

TUESDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Stock Market at 4 o'clock this afternoon is in *a young panic*, if the sudden and heavy fall in prices after the printed list of the Second Board affords license for this description of the temper of the sellers. A further decline from yesterday's sales was partially foreshadowed in the afternoon, as noted in our last report. But on the opening of the early Board to-day, the demand showed more steadiness, and New-York Central, which, as usual of late, is regarded as the barometer of the general Share list, sold at 76 ℔ cent. At the close of the session it dropped to 75⅞ ℔ cent. In the Street it subsequently sold at 75½, and none of the printed sales at the Second Board were below this figure. The Broker of what is known as the Steamboat Party then came in as a seller at 75¼@75@74¾ ℔ cent.; his quotations reaching about 2,500 shares. A leading Jobber, regarded for a week or so past the prominent *Bull* in the stock, supplied large private bids, while this movement was going on, at even lower figures, landing the stock at 74 ℔ cent.! The total sales, after the printed list, are not much short of 7,500 shares. The turn, though not more impulsive was marked by a larger volume of public and private sales than is often witnessed of late years in Wall-street, had the customary effect on the whole speculative list, and the closing prices, so far as we could obtain the figures at the latest hour, were something like the following. The decline within three days being from *one to three-and-a-half per cent*:

New-York Central	74	Rock Island	57¼
Galena	66¼	Hudson	32¼
Mich. Guaranteed	36¾	Toledo	25¾
Illinois Central	65¼	Erie	9¾
Harlem Preferred	41	Mich. Central	51¾

In Reading, the business of the day was as high as 51¾ ℔ cent. cash, closing 51¾, as high as yesterday. The decline in Panama was not important. In Pacific Mail the price rose to 88¾, or 1¾ above yesterday's sales, and closed 88¾. The business in State Stocks was regular, and rather firm for Missouris and Tennessees. In Railway mortgages no change. The plain bonds of the Erie Company were lower, and the '75s sold at 28¾ ℔ cent.

We record this *tumble* on the Railway Share List, without being able to assign any special or immediate cause for it. There was not even a plausible rumor on the Street to take distinctive shape. The Broker who made the first cheap sales usually operates for the *Bear* account, but beyond the fact that his business-partner is a leading Director in the Erie Road, as well as the principal owner of the People's Line of steamboats—both antagonist interests to the Hudson River and Central Roads—we know of no reason why he should know more than the public are already apprised of in regard to railway competition, or that he should be less mistaken in selling the market down on Railway ruptures than it is probable, if not certain, he has been before. But aside from all this the entire success, for the moment, of beating down the market and drawing out 4,000 or 5,000 shares of *Bull* contracts is undisputed. The whole Western list, part of which, particularly Rock Island and Michigan Central, had been firm for some days before—the last named, however, yielding ½@¾ ℔ cent. yesterday—was in sympathy with Central at the close, though we were not able to learn of any considerable sales at the extreme decline quoted above.

The market for money exhibits no new feature. Temporary loans are, if anything, more freely offered at from 4 to 5 ℔ cent., private lenders being numerous. Exchange for the Boston mail closed steady, 109¾@110 on London, and 110½ at sight. One or two of the standard banking houses report a fair trade demand, but most of the bill brokers say that the mail is altogether a moderate one. Transient bank bills are scarce. The Sub-Treasury received $118,000 for Customs. The disbursements of the day are $19,000 in excess of all receipts. The balance this afternoon stands $6,962,795. Treasury bills are in request at par.

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS—QUARTERLY REPORT.

	March, 1859.	March, 1858.
Capital	$68,324,657	$67,033,695
Net profits	6,278,962	6,626 897
Circulation	7,999 248	6,584,700
Due banks	27,251,909	23,760,446
Due depositors	81,200 028	68,534,912
Due all others	433,727	390 476
Total	$191,488 531	$172,951,403
Loans and discounts	123 971,632	105,467 501
Stocks	12,020 324	8,683,406
Bonds and mortgages	523 871	379,409
Real estate	5,976 179	5,575,817
Due from banks	5,365 687	3,723,401
Cash items and bk's notes	18,501 606	15,798,138
Specie	25,068,154	33,104 257
Overdrafts	58,078	121,350
Total	$191,488,531	$172,951,403

The above abstract is published from the Clearing-house in advance of the general quarterly report of the Banks of the State of New-York, made in pursuance of the call of the Bank Department, as for the 12th March. It presents a fair exhibit of the improvement in business in this City since March, 1858, when the trade of the whole country was feeling most sensibly the depression from the panic of the previous Autumn.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,370,000	2,884,000	2,767,000	3,047,000	2,715,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,373,000	1,183,000	1,169,000	1,318,000	1,098,000
Ex. to France	348,000	297,000	332,000	387,000	285,000
Ex. to other F. P.	438,000	235,000	375,000	387,000	186,000
Total Exports	2,159,000	1,715,000	1,788,000	2,122,000	1 520,000
Stock on hand	707,000	690,000	441,000	587,000	359,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	50,000	66,000	29,000	49,000	54,000
Ex. to G. B.	29,000	26,000	48,000	69,000	29,000
Ex. to France	2 000	19,000	2,000	12,000	14,000
Ex. to other F. P.	3,000	11,000	14,000	10,000	6,000
Total Exports	10,000	126,000	62,000	91,000	49,000

The Circular of MESSRS. WRIGHT & Co., this week, remarks:

"Receipts of the week 50,000 bales, against 66,000 bales same week last year. Total excess as compared with last year is reduced, and now stands at 786 000. Next week a larger reduction will be shown, as the falling off at New-Orleans, reported by telegraph, is considerable, and a gradual reduction of receipts at that point is now looked for as tolerably certain. The process of depleting the interior stocks continues; hence the larger receipts, comparatively, in Charleston and Savannah."

READING ROAD—MARCH, 1859.

	1859.	1858.
Received from coal	$109 972 04	$115 166 79
Received from merchandise	47 9?8 98	29 678 95
Received from travel, &c.	30 557 79	23,256 54
Total	$188 609 81	$168,102 29
Transp'n and all charges	109,030 89	98,827 92
Net profits for the month	$79,577 92	$69 274 37
Net profits for previous 3 mos.	210,382 05	170 228 17
Total net profits for 4 mos	$295 959 97	$239 502 54

The increase of merchandise, freight and passenger traffic from the Lebanon Valley Extension begins now to be felt very sensibly. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says that the Company have put on two passenger trains a day for the through business to Harrisburg over the new road.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in March, 1859:

EARNINGS.

From Freight	$72,146,67
From Passengers	7,825 00
From Mail	5 500 00
From Rent of Road	1,500 00
Total	$167,066 32
Earnings same month last year	150 878 06
Increase	$16,188 26

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,449,688	$1,286,359	$1,160.059
Previously reported	20 089,721	16,988,945	16,304,055
Since Jan. 1	$21,339,409	$17,655,304	$17,764 112

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BRIDDLES:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	—@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	—@ ¾
Missouri	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛@ ⅜
North Carolina	⅜@ ⅝
Virginia	⅛@ ⅜
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¾@2
Michigan	—@ ⅜
Tennessee	⅜@ ⅝
Free Indiana	1¾@1¾
Mobile	—@ ¾
Louisiana	—@ ¾
Canada	—@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	90	94
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	82	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver. Buying.		*Gold.* Buying.	
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. cash	28@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	98½@—	per cs.	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —		
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	68@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 90@ —
Specie	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubloons	70@16 00
Old Am. Half Ds.	1 05@1 05½	Patriot Doubloons	70@15 80
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 03@—	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.

The Railroad Freight Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have endeavored to show in two former articles, published by you, the effects of recent competition with respect to the sales and shipments of merchandise to points at the west common to New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is natural to suppose that an increase of sales of merchandise at any seaboard point to the West would induce a corresponding return of the cereals and other products of the west to that point. Such is the invariable course of commercial traffic. Accordingly we find that Baltimore, having sold to the West, during 1858, 22,393,942 pounds of coffee, 15,208,523 pounds of sugar, 38,354,760 pounds of groceries, besides coffee and sugar, and a proportionate increase of other articles, all sent over the Baltimore and Ohio road, received a corresponding return of Western products. The item of flour alone amounted to 1,004,594½ barrels, of which only 208,108 barrels were reshipped to points north of Philadelphia. Without further specification, we need simply state the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio road shows an increase of 49,852 tons of *through* tonnage over any previous year. Let it also be borne in mind that the period of this remarkable increase was one of general commercial prostration. Philadelphia received, in 1858, from the West, 282,530,670 pounds of *through* freight over her Pennsylvania road. 263,204,721 pounds of this consisted in the twelve following items, and in the following proportions.

	Pounds.
Whisky and alcohol	14,637,436
Wool and woolen yarn	5 449,957
Salt meats and fish	39 360,027
Lard, lard oil and tallow	10,752,224
Live stock	61,458 470
Grain, of all kinds	26,505 629
Flour	80.680,172
Cotton	5,680,365
Butter and eggs	7,723,809
Hides and hair	2 828,051
Green and dried fruits	2 547,093
Agricultural productions	5,576,488

The increase of *through* tonnage on this road, as stated by the Directors, was 49,317 tons over 1857.

With these statistics before our